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"ONLY A NIGGER PREACHER"

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

The Rev. Ben Black, a colored Methodist minister at Holly Springs, proved himself a hero during the prevalence of the scourge. He visited white and black, and administered comfort wherever he went, and at one time was the only minister present in the village to console the sick and assist in the burial of the dead.

Ben Black! Well, I reckon I know him—
That Holly Springs preacher you mean?
Yes, he's black as old Nature could grow him
'Mong tall the black niggers you've seen,
He wuz born on the old plantashun
An' registered thar as a slave,
But the Lord in His wise all creashun
Put in him a heart that is brave.

He wuz out thar fightin' all evil,
An' tryin' ter save his own race
From out of the jaws of the devil,
By the power o' gospil and grace;
He wuz thar when the yallar inffide hun
Come stalkin' 'long over the land—
An' the hour of awful affliction
Showed up the true grit of 'er man!

Thar wuz then er stampede of the people,
Ez well of the po'r an' the rich,
The preacher lost sight of his steeple
An' "his duty," an' "cross," an' all sich!
They flee frum ther kith an' ther kin, sir,
Ther faith warn't ez strong ez that thread,
An' only a few stayed to win, sir,
That battle 'mongst dyin' an' dead:

Old Ben never flickered a second,
Ner faltered when weary an' faint,
But whatever the stricken 'un beckon'd
He bent to his work like er saint!
Right thar at the bed o' the whitest
He took up er merciful stand,
Or trod with or step that was lightest
When death was the clossest at hand.

He talked of the Lord, and his power
Ter save an' make holy the heart;
He told the weak soul not to cower
In the face of Death's pestilent dart;
He spoke the sweet message of Heaven
Ter them that never had heer'd it,
An' put a firm faith in them, even,
Thet know'd of the future an' feer'd it.

I tell yer thet old black preacher
Wuz worth thar his weight in pure gold,
Fer he foller'd the path of his Teacher
Like them Postlemen did of old!
I've seed many parsons in churches
A shoutin' of duty an' death,
But they left all their folks in the lurches
When of danger thar comes er first breath.

I've heer'd meany high tone spark'es
Go shoutin' round about niggers,
An' swearin' the souls of the darkies
Weren't worth enny more'n er chiggers;
But ef thar's er man in this party
With er heart in him as big as er flea,
Thet won't cheer fer old Ben richt hearty,
Why, then—he's got ter lick me!

Fer I say the Lord had er reason
Fer paintin' the old nigger's hide,
An' He meant him to turn up in season,
With all the world square on his side;
An' when all in the jugment come even,
If I pass you can bet on this thing—
Thar'ly be one nigger angel in heaven.
I'll jine with ter praise an' ter sing.

SAMUEL W. SMALL.

REMARKABLE BANK ROBBERIES.

A Former Bank Robber Now a European Nobleman—A Convict's Poetry.

[From the Chicago Times.]

In 1870 a man dressed in the uniform of a police officer went into the Kensington Bank of Philadelphia and said to the cashier: "I am Lieut.——of —— Precinct. There's a plan on foot to rob your bank to-night. I want you to have your watchman here and I will have my men to assist. Do not say a word, and by to-morrow the game will be bagged." The cashier extended his his hand and thanked the officer, and left all in his charge. The night came, and the Lieutenant, with his men, were admitted to the bank. There was a parley, and three of the officers and one watchman of the bank were detailed to take a walk to shadow some of the men outside. The watchman was sent back after a certain time had elapsed, and when he returned he found his partner handcuffed and tied, the vaults open and $500,000 in negotiable paper and money gone. When the cashier came around he found out that there had been a robbery, and then he suddenly remembered that he didn't know the Lieutenant—didn't even know his name. The Kensington Bank never recovered a dollar.

In 1872 three men went to the owner of the Third National Bank in Baltimore and hired a room adjoining the bank. "Gentlemen," inquired one of the bank officers, "what are you going to do with it?"

"We are speculators now," they said, "and if we succeed in our business we think of opening a bank." The papers were made out, the rent paid, and business commenced. In two weeks they did open a bank—the Third National Bank, next door—by burrowing under the vault. They left the country with $400,000, not a dollar of which came back.

The vault of the Ocean Bank of New York was opened by one man—Maximillian Shinburn, and robbed of $700,000. He frequented the bank until his acute ears learned by the peculiar click of the combination precisely how to work it. And he made it, after listening for months, the very first time. He fled to Belgium, where he purchased a title, and is now living there as one of the nobility.

About eight years ago several men hired a room under the Boylston Bank of Boston, opening business as the trio did in Baltimore, and dug up into the vault at their pleasure. The amount with which they dug out was $850,000. The men who did this work were Adam Worth, Ike Marsh, alias "Big Ike," Charlie Bullard, alias "Piano," and Bob Co hran. They got away to Europe with $600,000 of negotiable paper. Worth is living the life of a prince over the water still. Marsh came back, cracked another bank, was caught, and is now serving out seventeen years in Philadelphia. Bullard went to Paris with his portion, and opened a bouffet at 2 Rue Scribe, said to have been simply magnificent. He remained in the city during the siege, and might have been there yet, had not a Chicago detective who happened over there spotted him. The Paris police were notified of his character, and in a short time they detected him in a piece of crooked work, for which he fled the place. He came back to America, was arrested, and about ten days ago he escaped from the Charleston, Massachusetts prison. Cochran alone tried to be straight. He went to Canada, bought a farm, and in about six months died there.

The Beneficial Savings Fund of Philadelphia was robbed of $1,600,000 a few years ago, by forcing the cashier to give the combination. Every dollar of the amount was recovered by negotiation, and the cracksman retired on a competency.

The Northumberland vaults gave up their treasures on account of a visit which masked men made to the cashier's residence, where he kindly handed over the combination, and went to the bank with them, because he couldn't help himself.

The First National Bank of Wilmington, Delaware, was entered, and the attempt to rob it was precisely the same as that worked on the Manhattann on last Sunday morning. The cracksmen went into the janitor's room and gagged him and his family. An old colored woman crawled under the bed, but one of the men dragged her out. A door chanced to-be left open and through it managed to escape. She was chased almost to the police ptation, and her flight saved the institution.

It was reserved for the Cashier of the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Bank to be bulldozed by two Chicago men, Louis Claremont, the expert, and Abner Wicks, his brother-in-law. Claremont had the vaults opened up for him, took the treasure, assisted by Wicks, got away, was captured and taken back and convicted. All of the money was recovered.

It sometimes happened that many of the bonds and papers taken by these experts are "raised" and passed, or sold to "wild cat" speculators. This, however, is not so common now as it has been. So few have been able to do it successfully that it has been almost abandoned.

There is an old man who is now serving out his time in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, named Jack Canter, who was the most remarkable man in this respect that ever lived. But he failed at last. He was detected in raising bonds which he had sold to a wild cat insurance company, He was sent to Sing Sing, and he was there found to be such a valuable accountant that he was made bookkeeper. When a commitment was made he learned the circumstances, and if there was any money back of the party he would say to the convict. "You give me so much and I'll shorten up on your time." It was done in a number of instances, and when the prison inspectors, detected him they discovered that he had changed the commitments and the record so nicely that the difference could not be made evident. He wrote a poem while in Sing Sing, in which he causes one of the stones of his cell to speak its history. The production abounds with passages which show him to be a man of more than ordinary ability. The following extract is taken from the poem. The stone is telling the story of an incarcerated boy:

Though night advanced, and darkness stole
With midnight blackness o'er the skies,
No hope had soothed his troubled soul,
No sleep had closed his weeping eyes.

A sudden thought his bosom thrilled,
A hope by memory long delayed,
His grief subdued, his passion stilled,
And on the ground he knelt and prayed.

And ere he could that prayer repeat,
"Or echo answer from the hill,"
A still, small voice, divinely sweet,
Said, "Peace, thou troubled soul, be still."

WHAT WOMEN NEED.

Some of the Causes of their Bad Management and Worse Manners.

[New York Nation.]

What most women need next after health and power of acquisition, and the consequence which springs from having acquired something; is a tolerable amount of administrative capacity. Housekeeping is administration on a small scale. It includes the faculty of getting the most for one's money, and managing servants and children. If it were likely to be a man's vacation to the extent to which it is likely to be a woman's, he would undoubtedly be prepared for it by some sort of apprenticeship. He would have to learn in some subordinate capacity the proper mode of buying and preparing food, and of procuring and taking care of furniture and clothing, and of ruling servants. He would be trained to receive company by some experience of the art of entertaining both in its material and æsthetic aspect. No one would ever guess, however, from an inspection of an average school course, that a girl was to be the head of that most complex result of civilization, a modern household, with its thousand duties, responsibilities and relations. No one would ever suppose that the very end and aim of a nation's existence, the making use of its armies and navies, and commerce, and police, and manufactures, and inventions, was the multiplication of well-ordered parlors, with agreeable and efficient women in them, and yet this is strictly true. All our toiling, and fighting, and traveling, and producing ends in this. When a man has set up a happy home he feels, and the whole community agrees with him, that the best work of his life is done.

It is not only good administration, however, in the ordinary sense of buying and managing and enforcing discipline, that women are expected to contribute to it. They are expected to make it attractive to the outside world by good manners, and, in fact, are expected by their cultivation of manners to restrain or counteract the tendency to brutality and coarseness among men, which seems an inseparable accompaniment of the *regime* of competition. The foundation of good manners is undoubtedly tact and quick sympathy, and these cannot be implanted by any didactic process; but a great deal can, nevertheless, be done at school to aid in the formulation of manners. For example, there is no such hinderance to good manners as fussiness and pretense—that is, an uncontrollable and restless desire to produce the impression that you are something other, if not better, than your natural self.

Now, fussiness and pretense, the absence of "modest stillnes and humility," are all over the country the curse of girls' schools. The evil reaches its last limits in the city high schools; a street-car full of the older girls of one of these institutions, eager for the notice of the passengers, talking in loud, "hollerin" voices, confident to the last degree in the power of their own attractiveness, ignorant of what reserve means, and anxious that every word they say should be heard by everybody within ten rods, is, perhaps, as disheartening a spectacle of the kind as our civilization presents, because it indicates the absence of all moral and social training from the best seats of education we have. But the root of the evil as well as the evil itself is to be found in a large number of our girls' schools. The daily attempt in which so many of them are engaged to cover ground that can not be covered, to make a show of instruction which can not be given, and which teachers and pupils know is not given, and which has no real adaptation to the practical needs of life, which every girl secretly intends to forget as soon as she is married, naturally creates an atmosphere of sham in which good manners can not grow, or can only grow in rare natures. No woman's manners are so good if she is not simple, after passing some of her best years in trying to impose on people as the possessor of accomplishments which she really does not possess.

One of the commonest defects of woman's domestic manners is, as regards women in moderate circumstance, a false shame about their mode of life. Not one of them in a hundred has been prepared by training to meet any thing in the shape of an unexpected visit or intrusion with cheerful courtesy, or even calm fortitude. On the contrary, the school influence, in nine cases out of ten, has helped to give to the discovery by a stranger that they do not always dress and eat as they seem to do on gala days, the air of a calamity which the strongest nature cannot be expected to resist. The result has been, both in the United States and in England, almost to extinguish simple and informal hospitality. An average woman, among plain people, is crushed by a men dropping unexpectedly in to a meal, and sits at the table in silent and flustered pain, whereas her preparation ought to have prepared her to meet such crisis with a smiling front, if not with positive enjoyment. Part of the drill of every school out to be the reception of a wife in an old gown, to a dinner of corned-beef and cabbage of an unlooked for guest, thoughtlessly brought home by a reckless husband.

DEAN STANLEY'S SPEECH.

His Neat Way of Appreciating American Hospitality.

[From Dean Stanley's Farewell Speech at the Century Club.]

The Dean in his reply spoke in a more familiar manner than any other occasion since his arrival. "The hospitality shown me has been," he said, no exception to that which every Englishman meets with in this country, in the endless repetition of kind words and the overwhelming crush of genial entertainment which has been thrust upon me. When Samuel Johnson, that sharp critic and outspoken Englishman, was asked whether on his famous Scotch tour he had been disappointed, he replied: 'No. I was told that I should find men of rude manners and savage tastes. I have not been disappointed.' (Laughter.) So, too, when I set out for your shores I was told that I would meet a kindly welcome and the most friendly hospitality. I can only say, with Dr. Johnson. I have not been disappointed. (Laughter.) I have done much and seen much, and I have had a vivid experience of American life and manners, and my only disappointment is that I did not anticipate so much, and I was compelled to remould my anticipatory impressions of your country. I can fit it in my heart even to forgive the reporters and the interviewers who have little left of what I have said or done unnoted, and have often given me credit for doing and saying things of which I had no recollection and was sure that I had no personal experience in. (Laughter.) Sometimes the questioning of the curious as to my impressions and views of America have driven me almost to the limits of endurance, yet I appreciate that there was no disrespect, no wish to take me off my guard, but only that pressing urgency which is so marked a feature of American character. When the questioners were in extra force I have been tempted to say with an old-time Englishman, 'This is the humblest moment of my life that you should take me for fool enough to answer all your questions.' (Laughter and applause.) If there is any criticism I would make it is that the manifestations of kindness and friendliness have been too many and too strong. The two months which I have spent on these shores has been two years in actual work, or two centuries rather, since I have lived through all American history. In Virginia I saw the era of the cavaliers, or of the earlier settlers, and, as it were, I met Smith and Pocahontas and witnessed over again the drama of the struggle in the great central State among the States. In Massachusetts I saw the work and sacrifices of the Pilgrims, and in Philadelphia—well, I lived in a way which would have shocked the simple soul of William Penn. (Laughter.)

"There are two impressions which are fixed upon my mind as to the leading characteristics of the people among whom I have passed, as the almanac informs me, but two short months. Everything seems to be fermenting and growing, and yet I have been no further west than Niagara. As I stood in the moonlight at that great work and ceaseless labor of nature and saw it for the first time it looked to me like the incessant activity and tireless, restless, beating whirlpool of life and existence here. In the everlasting tumult of the abyss I saw the undying push and activity of America. In the mist cloud that rose in the moonlight I saw images somehow of American destiny. In the silver column that rose silent into the night I saw the watchful power that should be the pillar of light to the posterity of each nation. The other impression I have had very strongly forced upon me is the ever-present hopefulness and buoyancy of the people. Ready ever to step forward and try again what had been abandoned as beyond the grasp of the older people of Europe, they work night and day to supersede these progressions by new devices and new methods. This will probably be my last visit to this Western world, and I have likened it to Wordsworth's Yarrow unvisited, Yarrow visited and Yarrow revisited. The third stage would not in all probability be a full fruition, but if it was, I should come to a land of kindly homes, where I had been treated as the best and with the best. But even were it never to my pleasure to repeat this visit, I can recall it in the cordial greetings of my American friends abroad. The two lands are bound closely together, however, by the telegraph and by my friend, Cyrus W. Field, who crossed the ocean so often that I hear of him in the same moment in London and in New York. (Laughter.) I shall have my friends, Mr. Harper and Mr. Grove, to help my friendly recollections. Without them I could never have come, and they have taken such good care of me that I do not believe I have handled $2 in money in the whole two months of my stay."

A GERMAN paper publishes statistics which show a vast augmentation of crime in Germany within the last eight years. In Prussia alone the convictions have risen from 6,403 in 1871 to 12,807 in 1878. As assassinations, maimings, violence to women, forgeries and fraudulent bankruptcies have all greatly increased. This is ascribed to the more expensive mode of life and the dissipation which have prevailed since the French indemnity flooded Germany with money.

PHILADELPHIA.

On the Eve of the Great Battle for Governor and Senator.

The Personal Issues as Understood in Philadelphia.

The Vote of the State for Governor Since 1790.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA'S VOTING POWER.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The day before the political battle is always one of earnest work here, and the evening before finds the streets as quiet as if nothing extraordinary was to happen next day. It is the quiet before the storm. At the various ward headquarters the busy note of preparation goes on. What a place it is. Eight hundred and fifty thousand people gathered on one spot, and about equally divided in their political opinions. Each ward is as large as some of our counties. The first ward has a population of thirty-nine thousand. It has twenty-nine precincts or polling places. The smallest ward in the city has a population of over twelve thousand, which is greater than half a dozen of the counties I could name. The largest ward in the city is the Fifteenth Its population is 48,500, and has forty-one precincts or polling places, which is larger than almost any of our surrounding counties about Pittsburgh. The Fifteenth ward in Philadelphia contains a greater population than the county of Beaver, or Armstrong, or Butler, or Washington, or Bedford, Somerset or Cambria, Fayette or Greene. There are thirty-one wards, and each ward has an average population of over 27,000. There are 689 voting precincts in the city. There are 103 voting places in the city of Pittsburgh. It is thought the total vote here will reach some place near one hundred and forty thousand.

THE DEMOCRATIC LINE.

The Democrats have put as high as 70,000 votes in the boxes, as in Sheriff Wright' election in 1876, and expect to do well this year. There has been no break of any consequence in the Democratic ranks and there will not be any very extensive gouging tolerated. Cassidy is a candidate for United States Senate, and, of course, he will fight them on the last man for the Legislature. It is also important to Cassidy that Dill should be elected if we carry the Legislature, because if we do carry it and Dill is defeated for Governor, the party would insist that Dill should be the nominee for United States Senate over everybody else, so that Cassidy has had every reason to make him "tote fair" during the campaign now about closed. Its finish will come with the official count, and not until then can Senator Cassiday take a rest.

THE PAST ELECTIONS.

Those who think the Democratic party is always, after every defeat, about to disband and all that sort of thing, should look occasionally at the past, should sight back at what has been, and draw a little information from the pages of authentic history. The official tables filed in the State Department show that we have carried twenty out of the thirty elections for Governor that have occurred since the formation of our present State government.

Starting out with Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, in 1790, we come regularly down, Democrat, Democrat, Democrat, the same as we are to-day, whilst the opposition have changed almost as often as they elected anybody.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR SINCE 1790.

I have copied these tables that you may refresh your memory with a glance at them. It is noble, good reading for a Democrat:

1790—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat		27,726
	Arthur St. Clair, Federal	2,802
	Whole vote	30,527
1793—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat		18,000
	F. A. Muhlenburg, Federal	10,706
	Whole vote	29,298
1796—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat		30,029
	F. A. Muhlenburg, Federal	1,011
	Whole vote	31,031
1799—Thomas McKean, Democrat		58,035
	James Ross, Federal	32,641
	Whole vote	70,676
1802—Thomas McKean, Democrat		47,879
	James Ross, (of Pittsburgh,) Fed.	9,499
	James Ross, Federal	7,538
	Scattering	94
1805—Thomas McKean, Ind and Dem.		43,644
	Simon Snyder, Democrat	34,483
	Simon Snyder	395
1808—Simon Snyder, Democrat		67,975
	James Ross, Federal	39,579
	John Spayd, Independent	4,006
	Scattering	8
1811—Simon Snyder, Democrat		52,319
	William Tilghman, Federal	3,609
	Scattering	1,675
1814—Simon Snyder, Democrat		51,099
	Isaac Wayne, Federal	29,566
	George Lattimer, Independent	910
	Scattering	18
1817—William Findlay, Democrat		66,331
	Joseph Hiester, Federal	59,272
	Scattering	11
1820—Joseph Hiester, Federal		67,903
	William Findley, Democrat	66,300
	Scattering	21
1823—J. Andrew Shulze, Democrat		89,928
	Andrew Craig, Federal	64,211
	Scattering	8
1826—J. Andrew Shulze, Democrat		72,710
	John Sergeant, Federal	1,175
	Scattering	1,175
1829—George Wolf, Democrat		78,219
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason	61,776
	Scattering	12
1832—George Wolf, Democrat		91,335
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason	88,165
1835—Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason		93,023
	George Wolf, Ind. Democrat	76,804
	Henry A. Muhlenburg, Democrat	40,086
1838—David R. Porter, Democrat		127,825
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason	122,321
1841—David R. Porter, Democrat		136,504
	John Banks, Whig	113,473
	F. J. Le Moyne, Abolition	793
	Scattering	23
1844—Francis R. Shunk, Democrat		160,322
	Joseph Markle, Whig	146,040
	F. J. LeMoyne, Abolition	2,966
1847—Francis R. Shunk, Democrat		146,081
	James Irvin, Whig	128,148
	E. C. Reigart, Native American	11,247
	F. J. LeMoyne, Abolition	1,861
	Scattering	2
1848—William F. Johnson, Whig		168,522
	Morris, Longstreth, Democrat	168,225
	E. B. Gazzam	48
	Scattering	24
1851—William Bigler, Democrat		186,489
	Wm. F. Johnson, Whig	178,034
	Kimber Clever, Native American	1,850
	Scattering	64
1854—James Pollock, Whig and Amer.		203,822
	William Bigler, Democrat	166,991
	Benj. Rush Bradford, Free Soil	2,194
	Scattering	33
1857—Wm. F. Packer, Democrat		188,846
	David Wilmot, Free Soil	146,139
	Isaac Hazlehurst, American	28,168
	Scattering	12
1860—Andrew G. Curtin, Republican		262,346
	Henry D. Foster, Democrat	230,239
1863—Andrew G. Curtin, Republican		269,506
	Geo. W. Woodward, Democrat	254,171
	Scattering	2
1866—John W. Geary, Republican		307,274
	Heister Clymer, Democrat	290,096
1869—John W. Geary, Republican		290,552
	Asa Packer, Democrat	285,956
1872—John F. Hartranft, Republican		353,387
	Chas. R. Buckalew, Democrat	317,760
	S. B. Chas, Prohibition	1,259
1875—John F. Hartranft, Republican		304,175
	Cyrus L. Pershing, Democrat	292,147
	R. Audley Brown, Prohibition	11,244

THE TWO POLITICAL IDEAS STRUGGLING FOR POWER.

With the organization of the Federal Government there sprang into existence two parties, and those parties under whatever change of names, purposes or objects, have, in some of their essential lineaments, continued down to the present day, viz: he Federal and the Democratic party. In their origin, they were both, in the main, pure and patriotic. They were composed of the men who had gone through the fire and distress of a seven year's war, who had put to hazard everything they held dear, to assert their liberties and maintain their independence; but politically they differed, and differed widely.

The Federal party, in its leadership composed of the choice and master spirits of the time, men of grace and renown, while willing, and with the utmost good faith, to give the republican system a trial, were, nevertheless, doubtful of its success. They saw that republican forms of government had everywhere disappeared from the face of the earth, and that every where mankind were held in subjection by the force of armies and navies. They distrusted the people, and they feared that political liberty would degenerate into license and anarchy. They sought, therefore, to make the government strong and powerful. They construed the Constitution so as to enlarge and consolidate its powers; and in all doubtful cases they leaned to the side that gave power to the general government. In brief, they believed the object of government was to govern.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, were equally distrustful of a powerful and splendid centralized authority; they saw in it the likeness of a kingly crown, and they feared that after having thrown off the yoke of British oppression, the Federal leaders would impose upon them the semblance, if not the substance of the British monarchy. The Federalists were in dread of anarchy, and the Democrats were in dread of monarchy. That same old fight has come down the line to us. The Federalists were afraid to trust the people; the Democrats were of the people and for the people, all the time. In the conflict between these opposing fears the Democrats gained rapidly. In the early elections, the rising tide of Democracy submerged the Federal party and the country beyond the expectations of the most hopeful. Out of thirty elections for Governor in Pennsylvania, the Democrats have carried twenty, and the combined opposition ten.

The opposition to the Democracy must carry nine more elections for Governor before they equal the Democracy. They must hold the State twenty-eight years yet, or until the year 1906, before they are even. Who supposes for a moment that they can do that?

I will try to give you the earliest news for to-morrow evening, as I can imagine the anxious crowd that will surround the office. J. C.

A Story of the Times.

The following story tells in advance what will be of too frequent an occurrence, should the coming winter prove to be a severe one. It presents a sad case of destitution, and cries aloud to all in the possession of wealth to remember the poor. We copy from a New York City paper:

"In the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Newark, New Jersey, Henay Bussy was arraigned yesterday for breaking into the freight-house of the Newark and New York Railroad and stealing a canvass wagon cover. He pleaded guilty, and said that he committed the theft because his wife and children were without food. Mrs. Bussy was in the Court with a babe in her arms. She wept bitterly while her husband was on the stand, and, as he was being led away, she cried out:

"Judge, in the name of God have mercy on my husband, our children are starving."

"The spectators were affected by the woman's grief, and Judge Titsworth called her to the bar and questioned her closely for several minutes. She said that her husband was a stage carpenter, and that he had worked in the Jersey City Opera house until it closed six weeks ago, since which time he has been out of work. They have four children, two of whom are ill. The rent was due on Friday, and the children had nothing to eat, and her husband started out in the hope of earning a little money with which to buy bread for his little ones. Mrs. Bussy said that she had not seen her husband since that time until she met him in the Court-room. Judge Titsworth said he would make the punishment light in view of the circumstances. Bussy was sent to jail for ten days."

The Cheaper Way.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A woman of forty, who looked as if she could make a two shilling dinner off a ten cent soup bone, called ot the postoffice yesterday to have a letter registered, but when informed that the cost would be ten cents, she fell back from the counter and began thinking. The bright idea came at last, and dropping her letter into the mail she bought a postal card, addressed it to the same person, and wrote:

"You will find a letter in the postoffice for you."

When she had mailed the card her face lighted up with a cute smile, and she went out chuckling:

"When any Postoffice beats me out of nine cents I want to know it,"

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. DON CAMERON will spend the winter in Washington, where she is as ye unknown to society.

SENATOR SHARON telegraphs over from San Francisco that he doesn't expect to resign his seat either.

SINCE the Bonn Synod abolishing celibacy "Old Catholic" clergy in Germany have been marrying at a great rate.

KING ALPHONSO is accredited with the remark that if he had been assassinated "Spain would find, perhaps a worthier ruler"—which is modest, surely, and very patriotic, but just sentimental enough to be bosh.

TEN years ago over one million of acres were devoted to potato culture in Ireland; now only about 870,000 acres are thus employed. The decrease is attributed to the great uncertainty attending the cultivation of the crop, and to new methods of foraging cattle.

MR. EDISON is so far recovered from his illness that he is again hard at work, his face half buried in his turned up coat collar, and looking sadly pale, thin and worn. He is indefatigably industrious and can tire out the sturdiest of his workmen, who are also very busy at present.

THE immense horns of South African cattle are made to twist spirally, and in fanciful curves, by being scraped on one side or the other while they are growing. Each owner can tell the oxen which belong to his "span" in this way by the acquired shape of their naturally regular horns.

A FARMER at Ulverstone, England, gave a lift home from market to a neighbor and her three children. For this kindly act he was arrested, on the ground that he had violated the law, which licensed his cart to carry only merchandise, and a reluctant judge was compelled to fine him heavily.

THE Rev. W. T. Ellis preached a sermon in the West Woodstock (Conn.) Congregational Church on some particular sins of his people. One of the alleged sinners, a member of the church, confronted the pastor as he went out of the house, and crushed his hat down over his eyes. Then followed a rough-and-tumble fight.

THE King of Holland, in justification of his marriage, says: "Time will equalize us. To-day, when I am sixty and my betrothed twenty, I am, of course, three times as old as she is; in twenty years, however, when we shall be respectively eighty and forty, I shall only be twice as old, and, if we live long enough, we shall one day be a very good match."

WOMAN suffrage has been discussed anew in the Vermont Legislature, the immediate issue being whether women should be permitted to vote for school trustees. Judge Poland advocated the restriction of the privilege to unmarried women, because he deemed married women sufficiently represented by their husbands. The entire measure was voted down.

THE latest witticism that Paris laughs at: "Why don't you marry?" said Pope Alexander VII, one day to Alacci, the librarian of the Vatican. "So that, your Holiness, if an opportunity offers, I may enter the priesthood." "Well, then, why don't you become a priest?" "I don't, your Holiness, in order that if an opportunity presents itself I may marry well."

MONSIEUR OCTAVE FEUILLET, the distinguished French novelist, rents two stories above the one he lives in, so as to secure a quiet place to write in. He hates railways, and always rides down with post horses to his summer residence in Normandy, sending his family ahead of him by rail. He cherishes a lively regard for the Empire and is a devout Catholic.

IT is not always safe to set a prisoner to watch a prisoner. A New Yorker, confined in jail on the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon, was instructed to keep a careful eye upon his companion in the cell lest he should succeed in taking his own life as he had twice attempted to do. The prisoner thus trusted found a suggestion in this upon which he acted. He killed himself.

DUMAS thus explains how he writes a comedy: "When I have thought it out I take twenty leaves of paper for each act, except the last; I then sit down to work. When I draw near my twentieth leaf I know that it is time to slacken. The last act is limited to seventeen leaves. It ought to be shorter than the others." He is now engaged on a comedy having for its subject the doctrine of Darwinism.

CANADIANS are protesting against the femenine importations of the benevolent English lady. Miss Rye and the British Government has prohibited more children being sent at present. The Secretary of the St. George's Society of Toronto reports the labor market fearfully overstocked for both sexes. "Our girls and boys' homes," he writes, "are filled to repletion because situations cannot be found for the children. There are hundreds longing to get back to England."

OF Edgar Allan Poe, Dr. Bransby, his English schoolmaster, once said that he "was a quick and clever boy add would have been a very good boy if he had not been spoilt by his parents," meaning the Allans: "but they spoilt him, and allowed him an extravagant amount of pocket money, which enabled him to get into all manner of mischief—still I liked the boy—poor fellow, his parents spoilt him!" At another time he said, "Allan was intelligent, wayward, and wilful."

THE present Sultan has a grave and anxious face, a sallow complexion and a quiet voice. He dresses in European fashion—with the one exception of the fez—and wears no jewelry but plain pearl studs in his shirt-front. He wears no orders nor riband, except upon State occasions. As he talks a melancholy smile frequently crosses his features; he has a weary, somewhat sad air. He leans his head a little forward habitually, as though thinking, and while talking he has a habit, when not smoking, of playing with some article or other which may chance to lie on the table.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

Miss Amelia Linkhaw's Murder of Her Alleged Seducer.

Denial of His Guilt in an Anti-Mortem Statement.

[Lumberton (N. C.) Letter to N. Y. Herald.]

The excitement consequent upon the shooting of J. E. Hartman by Miss Amelia Linkhaw on the 24th, has been increased by the death of the unfortunate man on the 29th ult. The shooting occurred at Rauck's Hotel, in the usually quiet village of Lumberton, and the victim lingered in great pain until he expired, protesting his innocence of the charge preferred against him by the fair slayer with his dying breath.

J. E. HARTMAN,

the victim of the homicide, was a young man, under thirty years of age, who was reared in this village, and for the last few years has been acting in the capacity of a traveling salesman for Messrs. Elhart, Wiltz & Co., of Baltimore. About two years ago, it is alleged, Hartman addressed and became the accepted lover of Miss Linkhaw, and it was believed their marriage would take place, until last summer, for some reason unknown to the public, the engagement was suddenly broken off. Since that time Hartman has been away from Lumberton prosecuting his business as a drummer, and his stay being protracted longer than was customary it was supposed by his friends that he had obtained a permanent situation, and would therefore be in Lumberton hereafter but little of his time. Hartman was an intelligent, well behaved and popular young man, and was highly respected in this community.

THE MURDERESS.

Miss Amelia Linkhaw is the daughter of a well-to-do merchant tailor of Lumberton. Her parents are of German descent and have been residents of the village for a long time. Amelia is their oldest daughter. She is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, is of medium height, with dark hair and large black eyes. Miss Linkhaw could not well be termed beautiful, but she is quite a fine looking woman of the brunette order. She is tolerably well educated, attractive in manner, and while she was not exactly the belle of the village, she has always been very popular with all who enjoyed her acquaintance, and she occupied an enviable position in society. Nothing had ever been said derogatory to the chastity or good character of the lady until a few months ago she suddenly retired from society and a short time thereafter it was whispered among the gossip monger sthat Amelia Hartman was *enceinte* This report was not at first believed, but it in time proved to be too true.

RETURNED HOME TO DIE.

About the 23d of this month Hartman came to Lumberton and took up his old quarters at Rauck's Hotel, intending to spend two months, or until his business should again call him away. His numerous friends and acquaintances gave him an unstinted welcome, and everything seemed pleasant. On last Thursday morning Miss Linkhaw, closely veiled and wearing a heavy shawl tightly wrapped over her shoulders and around her body, was seen walking rapidly down the street toward the hotel. She entered the parlor and asked to see Mr. Hartman. That gentleman, not dreaming of what was lurking in the bosom of his fair visitor, answered promptly to the call. As he entered the room she arose, greeted him with a smile, spoke to him cordially and extended her left hand. He grasped it firmly, and while they were thus standing face to face with her right hand she drew a small Derringer pistol from beneath the folds of her shawl, and, with the remark, "You have ruined me and I will now ruin you," fired at him. The ball entered the body in the immediate vicinity of the heart. Hartman reeled and fell to the floor, whereupon Miss Linkhaw, after looking at the prostrate form of her victim an instant, turned and walked out of the hotel and back to her home.

Young Hartman was taken to his brother's residence, where he lingered until today, when death ended his suffering. Miss Linkhaw was arrested a short while after the shooting, arraigned before a judge and bailed in the sum of $5,000, which was promptly given for her appearance before the Grand Jury to answer the charge of "shooting with intent to kill." On this trial the woman appeared cool and collected, showing no signs of excitement, repentance, anger or other emotion.

CAUSE OF THE MURDER.

The village has been in a state of great excitement ever since the shooting occurred, and many wild rumors have been afloat. I could fill columns with the sensational reports, but prefer to confine myself to the simple facts, which, as far as it is possible to get them, are these: Miss Linkhaw charges Hartman with being the father of her unborn child; that he effected her ruin under a promise of marriage. This promise he refused to fulfil, and for these reasons she took the law in her own hands and shot him down. On the other hand, Mr. Hartman to the very last denied this. From the time he was shot until a very few moments before he breathed his last he utterly repudiated Miss Linkhaw's charges and protested his innocence. These contrary statements by the actors in this drama, taken in connection with the remarkable reticence of the friends of both parties and the further fact that the father of Miss Linkhaw and the brother of Hartman have, since the affair, been in frequent close consultation, make the whole transaction curious and hard to understand, and, as before stated, there is mystery surrounding it which may be cleared up in the courts, but may continue a mystery.

The death of Hartman and the verdict of the Coroner's jury to the effect that "J. E. Hartman came to his death from a pistol wound inflicted by Miss Amelia Linkhaw" will necessitate the rearrest of the fair shootist, and, possibly her confinement in the county jail to answer the grave and serious charge of murder.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Both parties, occupying as they did, exalted positions in society and both being popular and having hosts of friends, it is quite natural that public opinion should be divided. Many believe Miss Linkhaw's side of the story as to the causes which led to this terrible affair and commend her action in the premises, while many others believe Hartman's dying statement and in unmeasured terms condemn the woman.

EUCALYPSINTHE—from the eucalyptus globulus—is the new drink. It is manufactured at Marsemes, and, according to its inventor, has every hygienic quality a drink can have, especially for fever and ague.

THE statement is made in Massachusetts that Butler has paid Kearney at least $1,000 for his services rendered in the canvass. This is a curious instance of Butler's lack of sagacity in his state canvass.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

THE dividend of four per cent. declared by the Pennsylvania railroad whilst in did not bounce the stock to 40 as anticipated, yet it will be a great relief to many thousands of stockholders who have their means invested in that security. When there will be another dividend is further along, but under the trust recently established, there is no longer a question of ultimate security.

THE New Orleans *Times* claims that the channel produced by the EADS jetties is now almost as good as the entrance to New York harbor. The largest vessels pass through it with ease. The same paper remarks that ocean freights have been so greatly reduced in consequence that the saving on cotton alone from the port of New Orleans the past season was $1,600,000.

WITHOUT question the officers of the Manhattan Bank in New York, are not only stupid but culpable, and should be made responsible for the loss of money and securities entrusted to them. There is not a bank in this city that ever entrusted to a janitor, the combination of a lock; in fact every leading bank has the time lock which puts it out of, and beyond the power of any official of the institution to open, until the hour arrives to which it is set. This is certainly the most secure lock in the world, and it is a comfort to the officers and a security to the public.

English Agricultural Laborers.

A London dispatch states that the agricultural laborers in Kent and Sussex threaten to strike if their wages are reduced, and emigrate to the colonies. The strikes in the manufacturing districts have been disastrous enough, but it would be a worse thing for England if her farm hands should generally disintegrate. The agricultural laborers in England and Wales alone number 1,656,938, and they have a poor prospect of bettering their condition. Of the eighty millions of acres of land in the United Kingdom only 50,000,000 of acres are under cultivation, the balance, 30,000,000 acres, being covered with buildings or in the shape of bogs, moors, lakes, mountains and a large area of waste land, which is kept for picturesque effects. The whole 80,000,000 acres is owned by 1,173,724 people, out of a population of about 30,000,000. Of these 852,438 persons own less than one acre apiece; 252,725 persons own between one and 100 acres each; 51,090 persons own between 100 and 1,000 acres each, and 10,888 persons own over 1,000 acres each, their possessions aggregating about 52,000,000 acres. It will be perceived that these 10,000 people monopolise the soil, and there is very little hope for the horny-handed son of toil in the United Kingdom, especially when his wages are razed. It is only a wonder that more of them do not go to the colonies as soon as they can scrape up enough money. The heavy landholders of England predominate in all legislation, and the enfranchisement of their tenants has only made the latter vote with their landlords.

THERE has recently been a good deal of offensive meddling with General Sherman's domestic affairs, occasioned by his son Tom Sherman entering the priesthood of the Catholic Church. Vague statements that the General attributed this to his wife, and that an estrangement had been the consequence, have had pretty free circulation. That his son should have taken orders may have been a disappointment to the General is probable, but there has been no estrangement between the General and his wife. The Chicago *Tribune* says, so far from Mrs. Sherman urging her son to the course he has adopted, "she had only notice of it two days before it was communicated to the General." This is the General's own statement, and ought to be conclusive. But if it were not sufficient, the following from his own pen ought to satisfy public curiosity and silence the gossips. He says:

"Mrs. Sherman and I profess to be able to manage our own affairs, and beg the public to take no concern on our account. We have a host of good friends all over this continent, and hope they will not be distressed by the idle and silly gossip which will find its way into the best of newspapers."

ARRANGEMENTS are already making for a change in the Congressional districts of Indiana by the lately elected Democratic Legislature. An Indianapolis telegram states that the present plan is to concede the Republicans four districts, leaving the Democrats nine. This is much more generous treatment of the Republicans than they had a right to expect, because a Republican gerrymander only gave the Democrats four Congressmen out of thirteen when that party carried the State by over five thousand. Now that the Democrats have increased their majority nearly three fold they concede four Republican districts, whereas if the new apportionment was made on the Republican basis that party would not be entitled to four members, unles it could carry the State by several thousand.

IN an interview with a reporter of the New York *Evening Post* on Friday, relative to the cipher dispatches, Ex-Congressman Hewitt, who was chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1876, said:

I never received any cipher despatches from Florida, and could not have translated them if I had.

I have examined the amount of expenditures made during the elector canvass with my knowledge or under my direction as Chairman of the National Committee, and find that during the whole period intervening between the day of the election and my resignation as Chairman on the 4th of March following, the whole amount did not exceed $15,000, and this amount consists of items which I am ready and willing to show. From beginning to end I resolutely refused to make any expenditure or to entertain any proposition looking to any expenditure designed to influence the vote of any Presidential elector.

THE Confederate monument, which was unveiled on Thursday at Augusta, Ga., is one of the most important works of art of that kind in the South. The monument is of marble and was made in Ferrara, Italy. It is seventy-one feet high, exclusive of the foundation, and twenty-one feet square at the base. The base is of Stone Mountain granite. The statue of a Confederate soldier stands on the top of the monument, and statues of General R. E. Lee, General Stonewall Jackton, General Thomas R. R Cobb and General W. H. Walker are placed on the pedestals about twenty feet above the base. The funds for the work were raised by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Georgia.

ACCIDENTS that maim or kill their passengers are expensive luxuries to railroads. The Ashtabula disaster cost the Lake Shore Company, it is said, about $700,000, and that at Revere, Mass., six years ago, mulcted the Eastern Railroad in $500,000. The management of the Old Colony Company is now settling damages with those injured and the heirs of the killed in the Wollaston accident, and it is estimated that $325,000 will be required to pay the bills. By a law of Massachusetts the damages for fatal injuries are limited to $5,000 in each case, and it is usually considered rather cheaper to cause death than inflict severe injuries.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, whose military division covers Texas—and, therefore, on Hayes' plan, Mexico—comes to the front with a bold addition to Hayes' annexation scheme. If, he says, in his annual report, the Mexican Government does not succeed in suppressing lawlessness on the Rio Grande, "I would recommend that Congress pass an act that from and after a certain fixed time, if depredations in Texas are not discontinued, a force of troops be sent across at certain points, *and kept there* until depredations entirely cease." Here we see marked out the next stage in the invasion project—an advance from the random, occasional raid, to the permanent occupation of Mexican territory.

A GOOD story is told at the expense of Rev. D. P. Mitchell, the Greenback candidate for Governor in Kansas. In a recent political speech he approved an exclusive paper currency, and derided gold and silver as "twin relics of barbarism." A few nights later, while preaching in a camp-meeting, he described the Celestial City as pictured in the book of Revelations, with gates of silver and precious stones and streets paved with gold, when one of his colored hearers shouted out: "Stop dar, Brudder Mitchell! No gold and silver in dat place; dey's twin relics of barbarism!"

IN the Trust recently created by the directers of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for the purchase of certain securities it is provided that two auditors are to be appointed from among the stockholders, with power to examine the accounts of the Trust at any time they may deem proper, but at least once a year. We learn that the Board of directors selected Messrs. Israel H. Johnson and William C. Longstreth as the auditors, both of whom are well and favorably known in Philadelphia.

THE Tennessee "moonshiners" find themselves crowded into close quarters. Of three hundred distillers before the circuit court at Nashville last week sixty were fined from $100 to $1,000 each, and sent to jail for from one to six months. One hundred and fifty others have in consequence, jumped their bail and fled to their mountain strongholds, and twenty-five have been discharged on the promise that they will never again transgress the law.

American Shoppers in London.

American women have gone shopping at the West End of London too often. A draper's assistant writes to the morning newspapers that a whole family will frequently enter a store and begin inspection, "being sublimely indifferent to the disarrangement and trouble they give." If every parcel is untied, the contents of every box and fixture turned out, and the counters piled to the ceilings, they never express concern for the trouble and work they occasion, to say nothing of damage to goods they overhaul, and, having seen every article, they coolly glide off their seats and without a word take their departure, or, by chance, they will occasionally remark, "They 'guess' they will look over other 'stores,' and 'calculate' they will call when they are again passing," doubtless repeating the same gratifying assurance at every shop they make free use of. The suggestion is thrown out that the London tradesmen would better plant signs in their show windows assuring the public that "No Americans are served here."

Rough on the Old Man.

[Utica Observer.]

The widow Oliver's case against ex-Senator Simon Cameron, for damage for breach of promise of marriage, comes on at Washington this week. The widow holds that she is morally and religiously bound to protect her good name, and proposes to press her points against the veteran deceiver for all they are worth. It comes in a very bad time for Mr. Cameron. He is just now engaged in a desperate attempt to save a remnant of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and a few Cameron nominees for Congress from the destruction that threatens to overtake them early next month. It is not simply a placid puddle of hot water, but a boiling surge that rears about the old schemer's tottering knees. And the widow vindictively pours in another bucketful.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

We miss her little footfall
Round the table in the hall,
We miss her in the parlor—
Oh! we miss her all in all.

We miss her in the morning,
We miss her all the day;
And sometimes feel a stealing thought
She's only out at play.

Montgomery Advertiser.

THERE are fifty-five ships building in British Government dockpards.

THE Legislature of Georgia will assemble on Wednesday, November 6. It will choose a United States Senator.

THE London *Globe* says the physicians of Mr. Southern demand his absolute retirement from the stage for six months.

THE ladies of Elgefield, South Carolina, attend the Democratic meetings on horseback, uniformed in red spencers and red caps.

JOHN JACKSON eloped from Muncie, Ind., with Mrs. Decker, taking her five children along, but leaving her husband behind.

THERE are said to be but 6,074,000 Greeks in Europe, of which but 1,750,000 livein Greece proper, the others residing in Turkey.

AT Sheffield, England, recently a game of foot-ball was played at night, four electric lights being used to illuminate the ground.

MADAME VON STAMWITZ, the German tragedienne, is described as Janauschek and Mary Anderson rolled into one. It must be a hefty combination.

MGR DUPANLOUP left a queer will. He bequeathed 40,000 francs to his godson, his heart to the parish of San Felix, and his body to the Cathedral of Orleans.

THE whole area of Great Britain and Ireland under cultivation is, exclusive of space covered by buildings, roads, waters, gardens, wood and waste land, $47,327,000 acres.

A SOLDIER stationed at Turin, Piedmont, recently won $43,375 at the royal lottery; but his sudden riches failed to tell on the military authorities, who demand of him two years' further service in the ranks.

"MIGNON" was played at the Opera Comique on the 21st inst., for the 500th time. It is said that during the Exposition of 1867 the receipts at the performances of the opera were over 3,000,000 francs.

MR. BEECHER visited Barnum's in New York, a couple of night's ago, and chance and the usher piloted him to a seat exactly in the front of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton got up and moved to another part of the house

A PANORAMA of heaven was exhibited in a Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, and it is charged that some of the pictures were old views of the International Exhibition buildings, altered by the addition of angels, halos and clouds.

REFERRING to the Democratic dissensions in New York city the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) says—"If a few prominent Democrats of New York could be sent to the yellow fever districts it would help the party amazingly."

"SALARIES for what?" asks the Hartford *Courant*, commenting on the fact that the directors of the Manhattan Savings Institution pay a President $3,000 a year, a treasurer $12,000 a year, and a Secretary $8,000—out of the money of the depositors, of course.

PRINCESS HELEN DEMIDOFF has established in Florence for the winter, at her own expense, an "economical kitchen," for issuing to the poor as much bread, meat and soup as they can consume in a day, at the trifling charge of four cents to every applicant.

SENATOR BAYARD denounces as "wholly and maliciously false" the statement that he had written a letter to an Indiana friend pronouncing the election of Voorhees to the Senate a calamity. Where the story originated we cannot say, but it has had a wide circulation.

"DO YOU pray before you eat?" asked Red Cloud of a gentleman who entertained that clever old savage at dinner. "No," said his host somewhat shamefacedly. "Then you will not steal from me," replied the chief, with evident satisfaction and earnestness.

A SPLENDID new throne of carved oak has lately been erected for the Bishop in Salisbury Cathedral, England. It cost $2,800. Salisbury has the highest spire in England. The ancient grandeur of the prelacy is seen in their seats being still called thrones and their homes palaces.

THE Marquis d'Allan, cousin-german to the Comte de Chambord, is now undergoing his six months' imprisonment for electoral frauds last October. He manufactured a famous ballot box, with a false bottom. A model of this is now the favorite political toy, and is called, "The Programme of the Sixteenth of May."

WE knew that when the "British justice" got on the track of the authors of the Princess Alice horror there would be weeping and wailing. It is not safe to trifle with human life in England or her dependencies. Our sanguinary anticipations have been realized. The mate of the Princess Alice has been "censured."

AMONG the letters read at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee was one from General Grant, in which he notifies General Sherman that he has given up his trip around the world; that after a short run into Africa he will return to Paris, where he will remain until his departure for home. General Grant's name was received with prolonged applause.

THE temperance reformers of Liverpool have established a number of houses where cocoa, tea and coffee of excellent quality can be had at the low price of two cents a pint, or one cent for a large cup. The workingmen have patronized these houses very largely, and the cocoa company has largely increased its stock and the number of its rooms.

MRS. CLARENCE M. OGDEN, of Fifth avenue, New York, was chloroformed, bound and gagged by two masked men Monday night and robbed of $800 in money and jewelry worth $700. The burglars even cut the diamonds from a ring which would not leave her finger. Mrs. Ogden was found insensible and bound in the morning.

GENERAL THOMAS F. BOURKE, who is the candidate for Congress in the Fifth New York district against the regular Democratic nominee, has been a citizen of the United States for only sixteen days. He was naturalized about the middle of this month. Mr. Bourke will have to wait six years and eleven months before he can go down to Washington as an "Hon."

ESSEX PORTER, son of Admiral Porter, is said to have obtained illegally, by the unauthorized use of General Fremont's name, the sum of three or four thousand dollars, young Porter being a sort of business man for the new Arizona Governor. Whether in plain English it means forgery, the report sicklies the thing over too much to tell.

THE Duke of Connaught, it is reported, has ordered a charming silver mounted leather belt to be made in London for the Prussian princess, his betrothed. Among the scent bottles, scissors, tablets, etc., suspended from this belt is a cigarette case. The Duke is quoted as approving of the young lady's use of that article, and saying that she would probably make most use of it. The Duchess of Edinburgh, also, it is stated, smokes cigarettes.

AT the great Catholic fair in New York a blackboard, showing the number of votes cast for each of the generals who have been put in competition for a jeweled sword, is an indication of the varying opinions of visitors to the fair. General Grant is on of the least favored. The list on Tuesday was: Hancock, 154; Joseph E. Johnston, 146; Shields, 40; Sherman, 13; Graham, 9; McClellan, 8; Grant, 6, and Newton, 1.

BONANZA MACKAY, who has just reached San Francisco from Europe, has with James C. Flood, been sued by John H Burke for ten and a half millions of dollars. This is the third suit instituted, the totals sought to be recovered amounting to forty millions. It is alleged that the forty millions were improperly obtained by Flood, Mackay and James G. Fair while they were directors of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, Burke, as complainant, representing the stockholders.

WELL-DRESSED and semi-inebriated man goes into shop of Ypsilanti druggist and sticks his elbow through glass-case. Druggist collars him and demands $3. Man says: "Thash allri," and refuses to understand what is wanted of him. Druggist searches man's pockets, finds $50 bill, puts $47 change in man's pocket-book, and expels him, the inebriate staggering away blandly remarking, "Ish allri—no offensh." Next day druggist finds that the $50 bill is a counterfeit.

MR. ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT, the only son of Mr. James Roosevelt, will, it is said, soon marry Miss Helen Astor, the second daughter of Mr. William B. Astor, of New York city. The Roosevelt place is about midway between Hyde park and Poughkeepsie, and is one of the handsomest on the Hudson. The entrance is through an arch of tall trees, and the grounds are laid out in the most tasteful manner. The house is of stone, built most substantially, and furnished throughout in Eastlake.

A BRIGHTON gentleman, who wrote recently to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of Spiritualism has received the following reply: "I do not share or approve the temper of simple contempt with which so many view the phenomena. It is a question, in the first instance, of evidence; it then follows to explain, as far as we can, such facts as may have been established. My own immediate duties prevent my active intervention; and I remain in what may be called contented reserve, without any fear that imposture will rule or that truth can be mischievous.

THE following story is told to illustrate the almost Quixotic regard for truth Alessandor Asinaria—formerly Papal Nuncio at the Court of Brussels—who died a few days ago. On his recall from Brussels—as he was journeying towards Rome, Monsignor Asinaria was stopped by brigands near Viterbo. Purses having been duly delivered up and the carriage conscientiously searched, the chief of the brigands turned to the prelate and asked him if he had concealed anything. Monsignor Asinaria replied that he had 8,000 francs stowed away under some soiled linen. The brigands took the money.

MAN-EATING TIGERS.

One of the Serious Perils of Cultivating Tea in India.

[Cardiff Mail.]

The following extract from a letter written by a Dundee gentleman, manager of the recently formed Rangamati tea gardens in the Province of Assam, shows that the pioneers in tea planting have exciting times in addition to their hard work:

RANGAMATI, NOWONG, August 15, '78.

It is with great regret that I have to report a sad occurrence that took place at Rangamati three days ago. Three Meekir men were cutting jungle, preparatory to opening out, when I left the garden on Monday, at 4:30 A.M. Less than half an hour afterward a tiger suddenly sprang out, struck one of the men a blow on the head, which partially scalped him, caught him by the throat, and dragged him out of sight.

This happened about four hundeed yards in front of the lines of the Cacharees, six of whom saw the whole occurrence. Every one, Meekirs and Cacharees, who were working near fled from the spot, and two men came over two hours afterward and gave me information. Levick, Blackwell and I lost no time in going over. We found and followed up the track for over two hundred and fifty yards in the jungle, when we came upon the body, minus a leg. It was too late to get a "chang" erected, as there were no trees at hand, and, unfortunately, we could not manage to procure poison.

Next day we went out on the Samagoorie "hati" (elephant), beat in circles round the body, which had been dragged fifty yards further, minus both legs, and in thick, hard jungle, over twenty feet in height. We hung about, beating for hours, but could neither hear nor see anything of the tiger. It was most annoying that we had no poison, for a better chance of destroying this man eater could not be had. I am getting an old cow tied every evening at the edge of the jungle, in hopes of his taking the bait—that is, coming for the cow, to enable us to shoot him. The unfortunate Meekir was one of my best workers, regular in his attendance, and generally giving me two "hazrees" per day.

He is the fourth victim within the last three months that has fallen to this man-eating tiger, and all the "kills" have taken place within a mile and a half of my compound at Rangamati. The customary royalty for a tiger's skull is twenty-five rupees. Levick and I will ourselves add twenty-five, and I have requested the Deputy Commissioner to grant fifty rupees (in all 100 rupees) for this brute's destruction. It seems that there are a tiger and a tigress in the part of Rangamati which I am now clearing. However, fortunately, there is enough jungle cut, fired, and ready for hoeing, so that the Cacharees will not be detained in their work.

The place abounds with wtld animals. A panther carried away a dog from the door of a coolie's hut (in the lines); a wild elephant chased the Meekirs from cutting bamboos; and I myself, while walking from Nonoi, suddenly found myself six yards from a full-grown bear, which detained me for about five minutes. However, after the place is cleared, hoed and planted, there will be small cover left.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Thirty years use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken without risk from exposure. WSM&W

THE EDWIN FORREST HOME.

Charges of Mismanagement Refuted by the Board of Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—A few weeks ago a large number of leading actors, representing theatres in all parts of the country, in a letter to the Mayor of Philadelphia, preferred serious charges against the management of the Edwin Forrest Home for the benefit of invalid members of the dramatic profession. Mayor Stokley now replies in a letter addressed to Wm. Davidge, in which he denies that the charges are well founded. He says:

"In regaed to your statement that 'it is a well known fact that the Home is entirely wanting in proper order and regularity,' I reply it gives me pleasure to say that you are entirely in error. We found everything in perfect order, and with an air of neatness, not to say elegance, that it would be impossible to find exceeded in any institution. 'The party in charge takes little or no care of it.' On the contrary, the person in charge takes every care of it. It may be that Mr. McArdle is deficient in some matters, but it would, in opinion of all the Board present, be difficult to find any one who would better fill the place. In this connection I beg to assure you that all the members of the Board will be glad at any time to hear and examine any complaint that may be properly made against the Superintendent or any of the employes, and if well founded the Board will not hesitate to take such steps as may be necessary."

"The inmates are without the means of procuring sufficient, or, indeed, any clothing, save that obtained from friends.' Now, on this point you are strangely in error. We found the inmates cleanly and comfortably clad; and, just before your favor of the 30th ult came to hand, one of the members of the Board had taken the gentlemen inmates and purchased entire suits at the cost of the Home.

"'No rules and regulations for the proper conduct of the Home are exhibited.' On this point, too, you are mistaken. The rules which were adopted by the Board from the time of the opening of the institution are printed, and were read by us, and it would be difficult to suggest any additions to them. I may observe that not three months ago one of the Board of Managers read the rules in the presence of all the inmates, and commented on them at length. In some respects these rules have been violated; but the Board of Directors, while determined to have them adhered to, have not deemed it their duty to deal harshly or too strictly with those who are objects of Mr. Forrest's bounty, and in order to satisfy ourselves thoroughly, I asked that the ladies and gentlemen inmates should meet me in the parlor. They did so, and I spoke to them of the contents of your letter and begged them that if they or any one of them had the slightest ground of complaint they or any of them would frankly say so; that the members of the Board would only be too happy to remedy any wrong. Each and every one of them immediately arose, and in the warmest language, expressed their surprise at any such imputation, and assured us that they were contented and happy, and most grateful to Mr. Forest for giving them a Home. In conclusion, I can only but think you have been imposed upon. I assure you again that if you, or anyone interested in the institution, has cause to complain, a communication addressed to the Board, to me or any member, will be acceptably received and thoroughly investigated."

The reply of the Mayor is not satisfactory to many of the actors in this city, who are inclined to think that there has been perversion of the trust, and are satisfied that the Home has not accomplished what Edwin Forest designed.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

The Experiment in New Haven Likely to Make a Rumpus.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Whether the Bible shall be read in the public schools of New Haven is a question answered in the affirmative by a recent election of a Board of Education, a majority of the new members being committed to that side of the controversy. The Bible had for a year been excluded, and Protestants and Catholics united in the effort to introduce it again; but now a new controversy has arisen as to what form of devotional exercises shall accompany the Bible readings. A committee including both Protestant and Catholic clergymen, after protracted consultations, has prepared a service to be used, but a bitter fight is sure to follow its submission to the Board of Education. The manual provides, first, a prayer by the teacher and the children, as follows:

"Teacher—In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

"Let us pray.

"Direct, we beseech thee, O Lord, all our actions by Thy holy grace, and, by Thy assistance, bring them to a happy issue; that every prayer and work of ours may always begin by Thee, and under Thy guidance may be finished; through Christ, our Lord.

"Children respond—Amen.

"Teacher—Come, C Holy Ghost, replenish the hearts of Thy faithful, and enkindle in them the fire of Thy love. Send forth Thy spirit, and they shall be created.

"Children respond—And Thou shalt renew the face of the earth.

"Teacher—Let us pray: O God, who, by the light of the Holy Ghost, didst instruct the hearts of the faithful, grant us we beseech Thee, through the same Holy Spirit, a love and relish for what is right and just, and a constant enjoyment of His consolation who livest and reignest, world without end.

"Children respond—Amen."

The Lord's Prayer follows, except that the final sentence, "For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever," is omitted. Next is the fact that gives rise to Protestant objection, a prayer to the Virgin Mary:

"Teacher—Hail, MARY, full of grace; the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus.

"Childen respond—Holy MARY, Mother of GOD, pray for us sinners, now, and at the hour of our death. Amen."

Next is something to displase not only Unitarians but many others who voted for the Bible readings—the Apostles' creed:

Teacher—I believe in GOD, the Father, Almighty Creator of heaven and earth; and in JESUS CHRIST, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin MARY, suffered under PONTIAS PILATE, was crucified, dead and buried; he descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into heaven, sitteth at the right hand of GOD the Father Almighty; from thence he will—

"Children—Come to judge the living and the dead.

"Teacher—I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body and life everlasting. Amen."

The Rev. Dr. Woolsley is quoted as saying that the Protestants will never consent to the "Hail Mary!" and it is likely that the Catholics, having furnished a large share of the votes, will insist on that feature of the manual; while the unorthodox influence will go with either side that is most likely to hinder the introduction of any religious service at all.

The California Stock-Gambling Fever.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

During the recent stock excitement there have been many instances where parties owning lots and small homesteade have sold them, and have invested the money in mining stocks. In rare instances the parties may have made a temporary gain. In most instances they have lost. There is nothing in the condition of the stock market which will warrant any man in selling a homestead or a lot in order to invest the proceeds in stocks. The homestead is a certain and tangible thing. It may increase in value slowly, but it is the one thing which ought to take the precedence of all speculative investments. During stock excitements the attention of thousands is drawn away from real estate, and they come to think lightly of the slow gains which comes from holding on to land. It is to be noted also that many of those who have made large sums in mining stocks put a large part of their gains into real estate. There have been instances recently where women have sold the single lot which they owned, in order to obtain money for stock speculations. They will probably find themselves at the end of twelve months without land and without stocks.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD.

Mr. Hayes Serves Official Notice Upon the Turkey-Gobbler.

By the President of the United States, a Proclamation:

The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon Divine favor for all the good gifts of life, of happiness and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits in the record of the year abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines, ample crops of the staples of trade and manufactures have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce, and hastening the day when discords and distresses through the length and breadth of the land will, under the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence and energy, and assured prosperity. Peace with all nations has remained unbroken, domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institution of Liberty and Justice, which the wisdom and virtue of our Fathers established, remain the glory and defense of their children.

The general prevalence of the blessings of health through our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy infliction, even, Divine rule has tempered to the suffering communities in the universal sympathy and succor which have flowed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer; and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves form secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the City of Washington this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, and of the independence of the United States the 103d.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

ROAD AGENTS LYNCHED.

Two Prisoners Taken from a Coach by Masked Men and Hung.

CHEYENNE, WY., November 3.—Last night, a coach driver from the north reported that on his trip north from here on last Friday night he was stopped at the Platte river ford about a mile distant from this post by five masked men, who took from the coach two prisoners, Mansfield and McLaughlin, and hung them on a large cottonwood tree on the river bank. These men were charged with road agency, and had been in custody in Cheyenne and were *en route* for Deadwood under guard of Jim May and Jesse Brown, whom the lynchers compelled to give up arms and surrender their prisoners. At daylight this morning, M. L. Green, Deputy Coroner, rode to the scene and found the bodies still there, one hanging and the other on the ground. They were brought here and a Coroner's jury impanneled.

MORE BODY SNATCHING.

A Corpse Found in a Barrel by a Railroad Agent.

CHICAGO, November 2.—A *Tribune* Keokuk special says it has been discovered that A. Mackey of that city, has been receiving the bodies of recently buried people, graves having been robbed at Beacon, Iowa, the bodies barreled and shipped. Two barrels were consigned to Mackey on Thursday, but the railroad agent becoming suspicious, opened one of them and found the body of John Hynes, who had been recently buried near Beacon. Mackey has been arrested, but declares he is innocent, a declaration which is discredited, as, under his direction, the first barrel was taken to a medical college of Keokuk and is still there. The authorities at the college disclaim any knowledge of the source from which the barrel came.

IMPORTANT PAPERS FOUND

That will Throw Additional Light on the Fitz John Porter Case.

RICHMOND, IND., November 2.—Gen. Wm. W. Dudley of this place, formerly of the 19th Indiana Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier General of Gibbon's Brigade in Pope's Army of the Potomac, has discovered among his papers a diary which contains daily entries of the whole of Pope's campaign and settles many disputed points brought before the Fitz John Porter Commission now setting at Governor's Island. It has been placed at the disposal of the committee but has not been made public.

AN UNUSUAL VERDICT.

A Murderer to be Hanged After he Recovers from His Insanity.

CHICAGO, November 2.—The jury in the case of Jeremiah Kennedy, who has been on trial last week for the murder of his wife last August, found a verdict that the defendant was guilty, and fixed his punishment at death by hanging, but also found that since the murder he has become insane. This unusual verdict created a sensation in Court. Kennedy will be sent to the insane asylum, and whenever he is discharged he will receive his punishment.

HOW HE FOOLED THEM.

A Young Man Gives the Detectives the Slip.

A young man named Louge was arrested at Richter's saloon on Sixth avenue November 1 by Detective McCandless, for holding a bottle of ether to an old man's nose. It was suspected the youth wanted to rob the old man. The prisoner was taken to the Mayor's office where he was allowed the freedom of the middle room. McCandless was called away, and Detective Pender afterwards accompanied the young man to the water closet. When they returned the prisoner walked into the middle room while Pender stopped to talk with Chief Hague. The young man passed into the back office, hoisted the window, climbed down the wall to Virgin alley and escaped. Pender supposed there were other detectives in the middle room, as there had been when he left.

There was but little, if any, evidence against the young man, who belongs to a very respectable, though not wealthy, family, and no efforts were made to recapture him.

The Convention of stone cutters of the United States and Canada now in session in New York protested against the further continuance of the convict labor system.

TROUBLES OF A BANKER.

A Defaulting Cashier Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

Released Twice From Jail on Bail, But Again Made a Prisoner to Insure His Safety.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 1.—Geo. Hazzard, the defaulting President of the First National Bank of Auburn, Ind., whose affairs have attracted so much attention lately, went to Logansport yesterday to procure some papers which two endorsers on one of his notes held. They refused to give up the papers until certain money was paid. Hazzard then had them arrested on a charge of larceny, which failed before the examining justice. Then Hazzard offered to pay, and counted out his money on the table, and the desired papers were laid alongside. Hazzard grabbed both the money and the papers, and with a friened from whom he had borrowed the money, with drawn revolvers they escaped from the room. Hazzard was arrested and jailed on a charge of robbery.

Shortly after midnight, four persons came to the jail, and signing a bond for his appearance he was set free. On the outside he was seized and thrown into an omnibus and hurried away. Hazzard says they had a rope and told him they intended to hang him. He, however, managed to cry for help which brought the police who returned him to jail. To-day other bondsmen appeared from Anderson with acceptable bond and when learning the custody of Hazzard, to secure themselves, officers from Auburn proclaimed a right to arrest him and take him hence. Hazzard fears being mobbed if taken to Auburn and the sheriff at Logansport as a precautionary measure again took him into custody where he is to-night. James Hazzard, the cashier of the Auburn bank was in Logansport last night looking after his brother's interest when he was gobbled and taken to Auburn on a warrant charging him with forgery.

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.

The Conclusions Arrived at by the Prophetic Conference.

Christ Will Return in Visible, Bodily Form, in the Same Manner as He Ascended Into Heaven.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The Prophetic Conference closed its session to-day.

The Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the morning session, presented the following:

Before closing this Conference, composed of brethren from so many different branches of one redeemed church of our land, we desire to disclaim whatever doctrines have been or may be held in connection with the belief of the premillenial coming of our Lord which conflict with the faith once delivered to the Saints and received by the Church universal along the ages, and to bear our united testimony to that which we believe to be the truth of the gospel in the particulars which follows, viz:

First—We affirm our belief in the supreme and absolute authority of the written Word of God on all questions of doctrine and duty.

Second—The prophetic words of the Old Testament concerning the first coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, were literally fulfilled in His birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension, and so the prophetic words of both the Old and New Testament concerning His second coming will be literally fulfilled in His visible bodily return to this earth in like manner as he went up into heaven, and this glorious epiphany of the great God, our Saviour Jesus Christ is the blessed hope of the believer and of the Church during he entire dispensation.

Third—This second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is everywhere represented in the Scriptures as imminent and may occur at any moment, but the precise day and hour thereof is unknown to man and known only to God.

Fourth—The Scriptures now here teach that the whole world will be converted to God or that there will be a reign of universal righteousness and peace before the return of our blessed Lord, but that only at His coming in power and in glory will the prophecies concerning the progress of evil and the development of anti-Christ, the times of the gentiles and ingathering of Israel, the resurrection of His dead in Christ and the transfiguration of His living saints receive their fulfillment and the period of Millennial blessedness its inauguration.

Fifth—The duty of the church during the absence of the bridegroom is to watch and pray, to work and wait, to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature and thus hasten the coming of the day of God and to his latest promise, "Surely I come quickly" to respond in the joyous hope "even so, come Lord Jesus."

The report was unanimously adopted, the whole Conference rising to vote.

The following, offered by the Rev. Dr Brooks, was adopted:

Resolved, That the doctrine of our Lord's premillennial advent, instead of paralyzing evangelistic and missionary efforts is one of the mightiest incentives to earnestness in preaching the gospel to every creature "till He cometh."

After the delivery of several addresses Co ference adjourned.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Coolies Sold in Cuba Sent Home by the British Consul.

HAVANA, October 31.—The report of the selling of coolies brought by Dr. Secchi from Trinidad, is confirmed with the addition that Secchi had engaged to bring from Trinidad and Demerara 10,000 coolies a year, they being contracted for for five years at a shilling a day, and that of the forty coolies, whom Secchi had already brought, he had sold three at Santiago de Cuba for $200 each. The fraud in contracts, which were made out in the English and in the Spanish language, consisted in the English not being a translation of the Spanish, as the latter gave Secchi full power of transfer, whilst the former did not mention this condition. Some of the contracts were for one year and signed by coolies who could read; the remainder were for five years, signed with their marks by those who could not read or did not understand the contracts. The British Consul therefore seized the contracts, and after considerable trouble and resistance on the part of Secchi, who brought civil action against the coolies for breach of contract, and criminal action against the Consul himself, the latter succeeded in shipping the coolies back to Trinidad. Some misunderstadding was reported to have arisen between the British Consul and the Government here, and it was reported the latter had threatened to withdraw the Consul's exequatur. The audacity of the whole scheme will be appreciated when the fact is known that these coolies were without exception British subjects.

On Saturday morning two plasterers M. Murphy, married, and Patrick Conley, single—working in the new Produce Exchange building, Toledo, stepped upon the end of a swinging scaffold and fell eighty feet to the cellar. Conley was instantly killed and Murphy will die.

A BAD CASE STATED.

[From the St. Louis Journal.]

A gentle Miss, once seized with chill,
Was feeling most infernal Ill,
When came an Md. for to know
If N. Y. service he could do.

"O.." cried the maid, (for scared was she)
"Do you Ind. Tenn. to murder Me ?"

"La.," said the doctor, "I Kans. save
You from a most untimely grave,
If you will let me Conn. your case
And hang this liver pad in place."

"Am I a fool ?" the patient cried—
"I can not Del.," the brute replied,
"But no one can be long time Ill,
Who Tex. a patent blue Mass. pill."

"Ark !" shrieked the girl "I'll hear no Mo.,
Your nostrums are N. J.—no go !"

HYMEN'S CARAVANSARIES.

Hotels in Which Bridal Parties Spend the Honeymoon.

[New York Sun.]

The practice of newly-wedded couples going to a hotel immediately after the marriage ceremony has become so common as to have almost superseded the old-time wedding tour. Nowadays a public marriage in upper New York is not considered complete until the couple have been driven to the nearest fashionable hotel, and have passed at least a week within its walls. This is especially true of what are known as evening weddings—those held in some notable churches, and followed by a crowded reception in the bride's home. After the last congratulations have been exchanged, the bride and the bridegroom thread their way through the throng of black-attired men and bedecked and bejewelled ladies under the arched way, which the thoughtful master of the ceremonies has provided, until they reach their coach. In banging the door the head usher takes care to utter in a stage whisper, "Drive to the Pennsylvania depot," or the "Grand Central," as the case may be, and the throng return, imagining that the honeymoon is to be spent in Philadelphia or Boston. The carriage has gone hardly a block before down goes the window, and the driver reins in his horses as he hears:

"Where did they te'l you to go ?"

"To the Pennsylvania depot, sorr."

"Pennsylvania depot ! Pshaw ! Drive to the Buckingham."

And to the Buckingham they are whirled accordingly. For years this clever little deception has been practiced by young bridal couples, without any one except the proprietors and the coachmen being in the secret. Of late, however, the practice has become so popular and so widely known that the affectation of a wedding journey is only kept up for the sake of appearances. "Philadelphia" and "Boston," in the vocabulary of Hymen, have come to mean "Windsor" and "Buckingham."

The extent to which the "hotel honeymoon" has waxed and waned during the past autumn exceeds anything ever before known. Every evening carriages containing young men and madiens newly mated are driven to the ladies' entrances of these two houses, and the parlors and corridors are filled with the flash of glittering toilets and the music of merry voices. One of the proprietors assured a reporter in strict confidence yesterday that they were fairly overrun with wedding parties, all desiring the richest and the most elaborately furnished apartments, without regard to previous engagements or present needs. The bridal suites proper of the Buckingham, although limited in number, are elegantly and tastefully furnished. The floors are covered with the richest of Turkey carpets; the ceilings are frescoed in the most elaborate style, presenting beautiful contrasts of shade and color; the walls are literally covered with massive paintings and engravings, and the furniture, in blue and gold, is arranged with the taste of an artist. Marble mantelpieces are adorned with antique bronzes, alternately with elegant what-nots loaded with costly bric-a brac. Polished mirrors reflect the golden tint of the walls, mingled with the richer sunlight stealing through the partly-closed windows. The subdued hum of traffic in the street alone breaks the stillness.

"It almost tempts one to get married, eh ?" the host remarks, with a smile. Then he adds, in a quiet, matter-of-fact way: "This suite was vacated only yesterday by a young couple from Madison avenue. A wedding party from Brooklyn have engaged them by telegraph, and will be here to night."

Passing from the drawing-room to a dainty boudoir, in which everything that the most exacting taste could demand is supplied in abundance, the door of the bedroom is opened. The bedstead exquisitely carved in natural wood, with high arched back and low footboards in graceful mouldings, stands in the centre of the floor. The marble-topped lavatories, the bath, the paintings and pictures, and the heavy cut-glass chandelier are characterized by the same degree of elegance and refinement.

"This is only one of a number of suites. There are others which I might show you were they not occupied."

Concerning the habits of their newly wedded guests, the hotel proprietors say very little. Bashful couples order their meals in their rooms; others boldly face the levelled stares of the full dining room. When there are from half a dozen to a dozen couples in the house at the same time they become emboldened, and act as unconcernedly as the guests of maturer years. Where the couple are young and handsome they receive more or less attention, widows and widowers newly matched being left almost entirely to themselves. When an old gentleman of 70 years appears, as is now frequently the case with a blooming young wife 45 or 50 years his junior, there is quiet amusement all around. In the Windsor, where there are not only wedding couples but weddings also, this sight is not infrequent.

"And their appetites? Do they eat heartily?"

"Well, not as a rule; at leat some of the brides don't. They have a notion it isn't delicate at that interesting season to show too much partiality for the table. Iv'e known them, however, to order hearty lunches in their room after quitting the dinning room without taking enough for a canary bird. The husbands generally have good appetitites and don't seem mind it."

"Do they go out much—to church, theatre, and that sort of thing?"

"Bless you, no. I don't think one couple in six go out of the house, except for a drive in the Park or something of that kind, while they're here. They're terrible devoted to each other, especially the younger ones. To see them wrap each other in shawls and overcoats and all that, saying all the time, 'Are you quite warm, love?' 'Are you sure you're wrapped up darling?' It's enough to make a man feel soft himself, you know. The're romantic enough while it lasts. Everybody likes them and sypathizes with them. I've seen the tears come into an old bachalor's eyes looking at them."

"And how long does it last?"

"Well, it's different with different persons. Some go away after a week, and some stay six. They usually take a run down to Philadelphia or Washington or Niagara, and let the old folks think they've been at those places all the time."

MEDITATIONS AT MEMPHIS.

Gloomy Reflections for Returning Refugees.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

A few more days and the 30,000 refugee Memphians, who are scattered over the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the lakes to the Ohio river, will return to their homes. They will be welcomed by a few, very few, the survivors of what must pass into history as the great plague of 1878. They will have many questions to ask, and will look in vain for friends who have long since been mustered with the dead. Nearly 4,000 of their fellow citizens, counting those who died far from home and friends, have fallen victims to the scourge, among them hundreds of men and women who were of the most valued of our population. Men and women who, by industry, talent and energy, and force of those virtues the good prize most, had won for themselves a recognized place in every avenue of industry and in society. Preachers and priests who ministered at altars now desolate, who were the exemplars of an earnest piety, and the leaders of Christian hosts, are "silent now forevermore." Many of the counsellors, guides, and advisers of the coming generation who, in all the occupations of life were looked up to with pride, have joined the "innumerable throng." Hundreds, too, of the honest poor, the patient multitude who bear the heat and burden of the day, will be missed, and none will be able to tell more of them than they have passed away, have laid down the weary load of life, have ceased to struggle, and are at rest. Children will return to their schools and call for loved companions who can no longer hear the summons and the servant will ask for the master, and the master for the servent, now dumb in death. Day after day will reveal to the returned absentee the dreadful widespread destruction of life, and perhaps after months of inquiry, the full effect of the visitation will dawn upon him as we know it who have withstood it face to face. Then the tortures of suspense he himself endured will dwindle to nothing, and the plague will reveal itself in all its force as a warning against the indifference and reckless disragard of health and life that have hitherto characterized us. The many hundred orphans, the helpless widows and the men who walk our streets in mute despair, all that is left of once happy households, will heighten the sad picture, intensify its gloom, and perhaps quicken the impulse for prompt reform which should be a result, if we would avoid a repetition of the sad experiences of the past three months. We must have sanitary reform; we must have the Nicolson pavement taken up this winter, whether we can replace it or not; we must sewer the bayou, and we must establish a Health Board on a basis so strong that it can enforce its own decrees through the courts and compel obedience by poor and rich alike to the laws, the disregard of which has cost us so much sorrow. If this is not done a recurrence of the plague is only a question of time, and another such visitation means the death not only of good citizens, but the destruction of Memphis. Life is too short, at the best, to be jeopardized even every five or twenty-five years by the yellow fever, and no prospects, however flattering, will repay the losses in trade which our merchants and business men have this fall been forced to bear.

Carrying Out His Contract.

[Boston Transcript.]

This recalls an incident which happened in Boston within a few years. A young fellow, fresh as a daisy and full of enthusiasm for work, was employed by a then well-known firm in the dry-goods business. The contract was a simple one, but it was a contract. On his part the youth was to give his services and do what he was told. On his part, the firm was to pay him $100 for the first year's work and teach him the business. The money consideration was insignificant; the knowledge of the business was what the youth was after. He was put down the cellar, kept opening and nailing up boxes, running errands and sweeping the store; in a word, he was made to do a porter's work, and his employers no doubt chuckled at the thought they were getting for $2 a week work that was well worth $15. But like a sensible fellow, the youth said nothing until the time was up. On the morning of the first anniversary of his coming to the store he was on hand early, and, when the senior partner came in, respectfully asked to be allowed to see him in the counting-room on business.

The man of business acceded to the request, and the two entered the back office. "A year ago to-day," said the youth, closing the door, "I entered your service and agreed to give you my time and work. Have I done it to your satisfaction?" "Entirely so", said the merchant, "and I am willing to increase your"——"Excuse me," said the youth, "I have more to say. You agreed to pay me $100, and you have done it. You also agreed to teach me the business, and you have deliberately and knowingly broken your promise. I know nothing about the dry goods business, and it is your fault. You have robbed me of a year's time. What do you propose to do about it?" The merchant looked at the "boy," but he did not flinch. He had right on his side, and his employer knew it. He, the man who prided himself that his word was as good as his note, had been accused by a beardless boy of having failed to keep his agreement, and knew that the charge was true. He said nothing. "What I want," said the boy, "is an extra $100 as an increase." "You shall have it," said the merchant. "And besides that," continued the youth, "I want $200 additional to partly make good your broken promise."

Again the merchant looked in his eye, but got no comfort. "Well he said, "it's a good deal to pay a boy the second year, but I will see about it," and he did "see about it," for the next morning the "boy was a salesman, on a $400 salary. It don't pay to rob a boy who knows his rights.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.

Sad Result from a Theatrical Performance.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, PA., November 1.—Thursday afternoon Robert Frazer's "Humpty Dumpty" troupe gave a family matinee at the Grand Opera House in this city which was attended by a little girl named Kingsbury, aged about twelve years. She was so frightened by the trick in which a man is apparently beheaded that she went into spasms, from the effects of which she died to-day.

THE BEAR AND THE DORG.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.

Says Uncle Slow to Uncle Joe,
"This card that I jest read
Is as square," says he "as a card can be,
An' the' ain't no more to be said,
The hunt for fraud is a good hunt yit,
An' Sammy is still ahead."

Says Uncle Joe, "I guess that's so;
That's jest about so," says he,
"Sam's like the pup Tom Beale brought up—
Good pup as ever you see
To bark at a bull behind the bars,
Or a squirrel up a tree.'

"Jest fetch his nose to a chipmonk hole,
How the critter would tear an' yelp !
You'd a' sartin thought that dorg could a fought
Six grizzlies, an 'axed no help.
Upon my word, if ever you'd heard
Tom make his brags o' the whelp,

"One night a bear lugged off a pair
Of nice fat pigs for Beale.
One under each arm, he crossed the farm,
An' ye might a' heard 'em squeal
All over the lot, till he came to a spot
Where he stopped to have his meal.

"Tom heard the racket, an' rushed to the pen
An' found what the brute had done.
He lit his lantern and called his dorg,
'An' now,' says he, 'for the fun;'
As he rammed a large bull-dozin' charge
In his double-barreled gun.

"He found the spot an' made one shot;
An' then begun the chase!
The sun was up, when the bear an' pup
Tore off at a thunderin' pace
Through a piece of woods, an' Tom was left
Behind 'em in the race.

"He follered the trail—'twas easy enough;
Bimeby a man he met,
Mi k pail in hand, and Tom didn't stand
Very much on etiquette.
'Hev ye seen,' says he, 'a bear an' a dorg?'
An' the man, says he, 'You bet!"

"'How long ago?' 'Bout quarter'n hour.'
Tom wiped the sweat an' said,
'Which had the advantage, should ye think?'
The fellar scratched his head
In a candid way: 'Wal, the dorg, I sh'd say,
For he was a leetle ahead.'

"Now it seems to me," Uncle Joe, says he,
"That's jest the of man's case:
The hunt for fraud is a good hunt still,
An' his card may be an ace.
But Sammy somehow has got jest now
At the wrong end of the race."
—*J. T. Trowbridge.*

JAY GOULD.

Some Queer Characteristics of the Millionaire Railroad Jobber

[New York Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.]

He is a queer little creature, this Jay Gould, small in frame, scarcely bigger than a puny boy of sixteen, with black beard, black hair, black eyes and a shrinking, cowardly way about him. And a thorough coward he seems to be. You remember when one of his dupes fell upon him, a year or two ago, and beat him and threw him into an area, Gould's only thought seemed to be to run away as fast as he could. There was none of that manly warmth about him which would have made even Dominic Sampson or William Penn himself turn and grapple with such an assailant. Gould's methods of operating are just as cowardly and subterranean as you would expect them to be, judging from a good look at his face. It is said that his own partners are obliged to watch him as carefully as if he were one of their opponents on the street, and not one of themselves. He is quite as likely to undermine them as any one else. No one will doubt this who has read Charles Francis Adams, Jr.'s, account of the gold conspiracy of 1868, and remembers that wonderful scene he describes where, after the bubble had burst on Black Friday, and gold, having gone up like the rocket, had come down like the stick, and Fisk was pacing up and down in his office, crazy with excitement, and seeking in his frenzy to send up the price of gold again by buying all that was offered him. He bought millions and millions, for which he was no more able to pay than he was able to buy the State of California. Millions kept pouring in from some source or other, and Fisk kept buying, buying. And in the back office was Gould—quiet, dark, sardonic, pacing, too, as he thought of the failure of this tremendous scheme—and sending out stealthily every few moments orders to sell his gold to Fisk ! It was in this way that he poured out all his millions on his partner and broke the back even of that elastic person—or would have done it if his back had been honest enough to break.

HIS FEAR OF NOTORIETY.

An amusing story was told me not long since by a man who had at one time intimate business relations with Gould. It was when that strange partnership was in full swing and when Fisk appeared every day at the gangplank of the Boston steamers, dressed in an admiral's uniform and surrounded by a glittering array of steamboat captains and prompted deck hands in blue and gold. It was when Fisk used to contrive to get himself interviewed at least once a day, and always had a brass band as close to his august person as possible. One day the stewardess of one of these great boats recognized Mr. Gould moving quietly about in the upper saloon, which was almost empty. She thought she would at least please the great man by recognizing him, and, stepping up, said: "How do you do, Mr. Gould?" The hands of the little black figure went up in horror. "Hush!" he said, and then, looking around, he added in a sepulchral whisper, "Don't ever do that again. I don't want to be known here at all or to have my name mentioned. Don't ever recognize me in that way again." Here was a contrast to the Admiral, the Colonel, the manager of the Grand Opera House, the head of the Twenty-third street harem and, incidentally, the leading spirit of the Erie Railway.

Gould is said to carry the same manners everywhere. Let some one wait upon him on business. If he does not know or recognize the caller a mask seems to grow, in an instant, over his face, and he draws his head in almost as a turtle does. Then if he sees that it is a familiar face he emerges with an "Oh!" and the turtle head comes up. He is secretive in everything. It is said on Wall street that when Gould is visible they know the weather will be good, for he has a habit when he is about to explode some big mine, of withdrawing to his Fifth avenue house and burrowing there until it is all over. So that when Gould is missing for a day or two Wall street pricks up its ears and looks about for squalls. He is so careful not to confide in any member of the human species besides himself, that when he has a great operation on hand it is said he has as many as three or four telrgraph operators in different rooms in his house, whom he keeps locked up, and among whom he divides up the dispatches, so that no one operator shall by any possibility see the whole of one. It does not seem to be an unnatural precaution when it is remembered that one of these operators, if he had obtained any knowledge of Gould's plans, could make thousands of dollars by selling it.

He is equally secretive of his wealth. Not one dollar of tangible property, I am told, can be found in his name, though he is generally supposed to be worth somewhere from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. Even the brown stone front in which he lives belongs to his wife. He said some time ago he didn't like property which you couldn't put your hands on when you wanted to—property on which you couldn't realize. He had put all his money into "tangible property," meaning stocks, usually considered to be about as intangible property as could be desired.

MAKING MILLIONS BY PROVING ONE'S SELF A THIEF.

But the most characteristic thing of all I have reserved for the finishing touch. It is a circumstance which, so far as I remember has never been printed before; if it has been it has doubtless faded out of the memory of others as out of mine. Some time after Gould was driven out of the Erie Railroad the public was astonished by an announcement that he had been compelled to make restitution to the Erie Railroad of $6,000,000 worth of property, and we all wondered how so cunning a man had allowed himself to be caught in such a position that it was possible to make him disgorge. Perhaps he had made such a mistake, for the shrewdest men will guard against all the chances of detection, sometimes, save the very one that ought to be guarded most; perhaps the property was of such a nature that he could not make advantageous use of it, and I think this was so. Anyhow it paid him a magnificent profit to give it up. For the transaction was necessarily kept secret until it had been concluded; meanwhile Gould, knowing that the news of the road's enrichment to the extent of $6,000,000 would send the stock up, bought all there was in the market. The announcement was made; up went the stock at least two points, I think. And this extraordinary being had actually made more than $6,000,000 out of his own reputation !

A Corsican Custom.

The Corsican vendetta is the theme of an interesting article in the Paris *Temps*. There are two sorts of vendetta—the direct (as the son avenging his father or the brother his brother or sister), and the indirect or transversal, where the feud is kept up by distant relatives. So long as there remains one member of the two contending families the field is open to reprisal. One writer estimates that in thirty years 30,000 men were sacrificed to this barbarous custom; another places the murders between 1359 and 1715 at 300,000. A report to the Council-General in 1852 stated that since 1821 nearly five thousand assassinations had occurred in that island, and the situation was so serious that Prince Bonaparte was the only person in the island allowed by law to carry a gun. Toward the end of the Second Empire the prohibition was removed, and the vendetta broke out again with renewed force and barbarity, the murders being absolved and even encouraged by public opinion. If the man who falls leaves an orphan in the cradle, his wife or sister will keep for twenty years his blood-stained clothing to nerve the orphan's arm. The most crushing reproach that can be offered to a Corsican is to have failed in his obligation. In the Middle Ages any one who backed out was fined, and if he remained contumacious for a week, banished. In 1581 the person guilty of *rimbeccare* had his tongue slit. Sometimes the quarrel extended to villages. From 1815 to 1848 the Roca-Seras and Ortolis of the village of Sartene had their houses loop-holed like fortresses, and at times their inhabitants would have to stand a siege for months, when the man who ventured to the window or opened the door was likely to be potted from the premises opposite. Not long ago a priest, who never ventured out save with his gun on his shoulder and accompanied by his armed sexton, was shot dead at mass by his enemy, who was hidden in the confession. The eminent Paoli studied during the last century in a darkened room, where the window-shutters were lined with cork. He was beseiged in a convent in 1756 by his enemies, and would have been killed had not the mother of another foe sent her son, Thomas Cannoni, to his rescue, sacrificing her hatred to her patriotism. In 1794, Andrea Romanetti shot dead during the Carnival festivities the son of Marrianna Pozzo de Borgo. The mother dressed herself in male attire, and, with a *posse* of friends, hunted the murderer so closely that he offered to surrender if allowed to confess himself. She took him to the priest, knelt and prayed with him during his shrift, then tied him to a tree, and drew up her platoon, with their guns aimed at him, and suddenly relenting, unbound and pardoned him. The action lives in Corsican tradition, less because of its generosity than for its singularity. There are *Parolanti*, a sort of peace-making Magistrates, whose province it is to arrange such feuds, and their decisions once pronounced are usually obeyed; but a meeting for purposes of reconciliation as frequently widens and intensifies the quarrel. The number of men in a family gives it an importance greater than the amount of wealth. Recently a young man declined to marry a rich girl, preferring to wed a poorer one who had "seventeen muskets in the family"—*i.e.*, seventeen male relatives, who would be bound to defend the newmember of the household in an emergency.

What an Advertisement Can Do.

[London Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In Paris, last summer, I saw a friend of mine who had just come over using a pen of peculiar construction, designed with special reference to those untidy persons, who, like myself, ink their fingers when they write. Now, my friend is a man whose hands are as white as lilies, with finger nails like rosebuds in tint; noticeable hands, even remarkable, considering that he is an elderly man, and one who occasionally helps with the lighter work on his farm in Nebraska. Catch him inking his fingers!

"Why, where did you get that nice pen?" I asked him, a vista of blissful exemption from an uninked middle finger opening on my joyous, expectant mind.

"In Omaha," he answered. It's the nicest thing: I used to ink my fingers before I got it!

He did! He inked his fingers! That was enough for me. I got the name of the merchant from whom he bought the pen, the price of it, and enclosing the money I sent from Paris to Omaha for that pen.

By the last steamer it came to me. There had been a little delay. The stationer at Omaha was out of them, but he sent up to Sioux City to the man that advertises them for another lot. And now here is where the laugh comes in. The pens are an English invention and tons of them can be bought in London if desired. At the stationer's next door I could have got what I had sent after to Sioux City. But how could I know that! I dealt with the man that advertised.

THE ladies sing "In the sweet 'buy' and 'buy' we will meet in that beautiful store," and we certainly can raise no objection. But remember the little ones at home and do not leave the nurse without a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

THE VALLEY BROOK.

Fresh from the fountains of the wood
A rivulet of the valley came,
And glided on for many a rood,
Flushed with the morning's ruddy flame.

The air was fresh, and soft, and sweet,
The slopes in spring's new verdure lay,
And wet with dew-drops at my feet
Bloomed the young violets of May.

No sound of busy life was heard,
Amid those pastures, lone and still,
Save the faint chirp of early bird,
Or bleat of flocks along the hill.

I traced that rivulet's winding way—
New scenes of b auty opened round,
Where meads of fresher verdure lay,
And lovelier blossoms tinged the ground.

"Ah ! happy mountain stream," I said,
"Calm glides thy wave amid the flowers,
Whose fragrance round thy path is shed
Through all the joyous summer hours.

"Oh, could my years, like thine, be passed
In some remote and silent glen,
Where I could dwell and sleep at last,
Far from the bustling haunts of men.

But what new echoes greet my ear—
The village schoolboy's merry call,
And mid the village hum I hear
The murmur of the waterfall.

I looked ! The widening vale betrayed
A pool that shone like burnished steel,
Where that bright valley stream was stayed,
To turn the miller's ponderous wheel.

Ah ! why should I, I thought with shame,
Sigh for a life of solitude,
When even this stream without a name,
Is laboring for the common good ?

No longer let me shun my part,
Amid the busy scenes of life,
But with a warm and generous heart,
Press onward in the glorious strife.
—*John H. Bryant.*

DENS OF DEATH.

What Parson Talmage Saw When He Went Into the Mouth of Hell.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Parson Talmage of New York fired off his second sermon on Sunday on what he saw in his recent tour among the bawdy houses of New York City. "I noticed," pursued the preacher, agitating himself with fierce earnestness, and shaking gloomy suggestions from the ends of his fingers, "that the haunts of vice were supported by men of means, by men who come down from the avenues of New York, and cross over from the finest mansions of Brooklyn. I could call the names of prominent men in this cluster of three cities, who patronize them, and may call many names before I get through. Judges, distinguished lawyers, public orators, standing on Republican, Democratic and Greenback platforms, talking about God and good morals until you might suppose 'em to be evangelists expecting 1,000 converts in a night. Call the roll in the House of Iniquity, and the answer will be: Stock brokers from Wall street, importers from Broadway, lawyers and merchants from all about. I say I could call names, and I may call names, even if the whole fabric of society should tumble to wreck.

"I prefer that heathenism, which follows in filth to that which covers up its putrefaction under camel-hair shawls and point-lace, riding in $3,000 carriages, a liveried driver ahead and a rosetted flunky behind. I'll tell you what we want. We want fifty Anthony Comstocks to go about and disclose the abominations of fashionable life. For eight or ten years there had stood on the side of the most fashionable New York drive a Moloch temple, a brown-stone hell on earth, which neither Mayor nor Judges nor police dared touch, when Anthony Comstock walked into the palace on Fifth avenue, and in the name of the Eternal God put an end to it, the priestess presiding at the orgies retreating by suicide into the lowest world, her bleeding carcass found in her own bath-tub. Nevertheless, for the existence of the haunts of sin men were more to blame than women.

"I lift," cried Mr. Talmage, appearing to suit the action to the word, "one half of the burden of malediction from the uplifted head of unoffending woman. I hurl it on the blasted pate of offending man. [Applause.] I give it to you as my opinion that the eternal perdition of all sinners will be a heaven compared to the punishment of that man who, turning his back on the woman he has sworn to cherish, goes forth to seek alliance elsewhere, for such a man the portion will be fire, hell, tempest, woe, darkness, blood, anguish and despair, forever, forever, forever!

"I wish," the preacher hoarsely pursued, "that there might be a police raid lasting a long time, to go down into the haunts of sin and carry these men off followed by twenty reporters to take the sinners' names, and put 'em in full capitals in next day's paper, and I'd like to go along. [Applause and laughter.] It is not so much the young men who need to be looked after—it's their fathers and mothers. But I have come to the conclusion that there are Captains of Police in New York who are in complicity with crime, who get $10,000 a year for telling and who receive a percentage on every bottle of wine that is sold in the haunts of sin in their precinct. In the Thirty-ninth Precinct there are 121 dens of death. Night after night, year after year, they are untouched. Not long ago a masquerade was held in which the men and women took part and the police danced at the ball, and presented the prizes. There is a chance for an American to get into the stirrups and say, 'Men, follow!'—a man who shall in one night sweep around and take all the chiefs of these places of iniquity, putting his own political aspirations, though of private property and of life, to one side. That man would be Mayor of New York—he would be fit to be President."

THE BEAUTIFUL OCTOROON.

Herself and Lover Assassinated—The Murderer Devoured by Alligators

On the 4th of July, 1873, two men sat at dinner on the broad veranda of the coffee plantation-house of the Palma Garda, near San Juan, Porta Rico. They were Clarkson Collins, a blonde Young American, the proprietor of the plantation, and his head overseer and friend, David Owens, and they were celebrating the anniversary of their national independence with many a bumper to their distant country and their absent friends.

"Well, Senores Americanos," said a musical voice behind them, "are you not going to thank me for the good dinner I prepared with my own hands?"

The Two friends turned, and found themselves face to face with a beautiful octoroon girl of twenty years at most, who had just ascended the steps to the veranda with a rush net full of oranges, bananas and a couple of pineapples, all fresh plucked and loading the air with perfume, on her head.

"Come, now," she continued laughingly, as she placed the fruit on the table, "here is your dessert and here I'm ready for my reward."

"Take it then, Teresita," exclaimed Collins, "for you have earned it nobly. Your banquet is fit for an Emperor," and twining his arm around her waist he drew her face down towards his own and imprinted a kiss on her lips.

"But did you really prepare the dinner yourself?" asked Owens, imitating his friends example and drawing the girl to a seat on his knee. "Is it all your work?"

"Every morsel of it," she replied coquettishly, running her slender fingers through his curling hair. "I would not trust to old Maria's clumsy hands on such an occasion as this, you may be sure. She can cook well enough for common folks—"

"Your husband, for instance," interrupted a voice hoarse and quivering with rage, and an undersized savage-looking mulatto bounded upon the veranda, while the girl started up with a shriek of affright.

"Curse you, you wanton ! Since you are so fond of feeding other people but me, go and cook dinner for the devil !"

And snatching along, keen, knife from his bosom, he plunged it up to the hilt in Teresita's body before either of the Americans could interfere.

The girl fell dead, and springing upon Owens, whom he seized by the throat. the man yelled:

"As for you, you dog of an American, I have watched you this long while. You wanted my wife, did you." Very well, then, you have enjoyed her. Now go and have your fun with her in hell !"

And with a circular sweep of his knfe, like that employed by a butcher in slitting the stomach of a bullock, he ripped the overseer open, while the latter, who had snatched a fork from the table, drove the tines into his cheek, leaving the weapon quivering there as he fell.

By this time Collins had recovered himself, and catching up the heavy stool on which he had been sitting he felled the murderer with a single tremendous blow, and shouted for assistance.

The mulatto resisted furiously, but still made no effort to injure the slaves who secured him, using his knife only to hack and maugle the bodies of his victims until he was finally dragged away and bound, leaving the veranda inundated with blood.

After the bodies were removed the planter, followed by the negroes dragging the prisoner behind them at the end of a rope, led the way to a deep but narrow stream that irrigated the plantation, and commanded the murderer to be thrown in.

The order was promptly obeyed, and the man had hardly touched the water when a score of hideous heads appeared all about, and in a moment more he had disappeared. The alligators had devoured him.

Then Collins returned to the house and sought to drown the recollection of the day's tragedy in a manner which resulted in his being carried to bed by his servants dead drunk.

He awoke late at night with his throat on fire from his debauch, and after vainly endeavoring to get up, called for a glass of water.

Almost instantly a withered and hideous negress, who had been squatting in the doorway of the room, appeared with the required beverage.

The planter swallowed it at a draught and demanded more.

At this second glass, which he consumed more slowly, he smacked his lips several times; and finally asked, suspiciously, "What is the matter with this water? It tastes strange.

"Does it ?" returned the hag, with a croaking laugh. "I should think it would. Why, there is enough poison in it to kill a dozen men."

Collins uttered a hoarse cry and endeavored to rise, but the old woman threw herself upon him and seized his throat in her claw-like hands, strangling him and preventing his calling for help.

"You killed my son," she cried, "because he treated his worthless wife and lover as he ought. Now you shall die, and before the breath leaves your body you will wish that you had perished as easily as he did. You have drank of the devil's grape, each drop of which is sufficient to destroy a man with the most horrible torture."

And she burst into another shriek of unearthly laughter, while the planter's frame began to quiver under her hands in the convulsions of unbearable agony.

The devil's grape, as the natives of the Spanish West Indies call it, is a small green berry, very closely resembling a gooseberry, which grows on a certain species of parasitical plants that attaches itself to coffee-trees where they have become barren and are permitted to grow wild.

Each grape yields from two to four drops of a viscous white liquid of so poisonous and acrid a nature that it will perforate even the thick callousued skin on the palm of a slave's hand,

Its effect, when introduced into the human system, is to produce indescribably violent headaches, racking pains in the bones like those of rheumatic gout, terrible convulsions, and final suffocation from the bursting of internal blood vessels. The screams of the poisoned planter, which even the iron grip of the murderesss could not suppress, soon raised the house, and his servants, flocking into the chamber of death, found him rolling and writhing in horrible torment; with the old woman kneeling on his chest, and burying her long nails in his throat.

At the appearance of the servants she released the victim, and drawing a bottle from her pocket, shook its contents into the negroe's faces:

The juice of the deadly berry—for the bottle contained the supply of poison she had collected that afternoon—rained over the servants like a shower of vitriol, and they drew back utteriag execrations and howls of pain.

Then the hag made a rush for the door, but one of the men, who had luckily escaped the painful experience of his comrades, tripped her up, and in a minute more she was a prisoner, bound hand and foot.

By the time this was brought about her victim had uttered a final shriek, and, bounding out of bed, had fallen face down on the floor, a torrent of black blood pouring from his mouth. He was dead.

Next day the murderess was hanged, naked and alive, in a cage of iron hoops, which fitted closely to her body, and left to the mercy of the elements.

She lived four days, blistered to madness by the fierce sun and the noxious night damps, and finally perished in agony equal to that of her victim, eaten alive by ants, mosquitoes and sand-flies.

This discovery of her fate by the authorities led to the abolition of the hanging cage, which, incredible as it may seem, had been frequently used in the punishment of slaves of Porto Rico up to the time of which we write.

PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

Many Houses Desolated Near Parkersburg.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—A Parkersburg, West Virginia, dispatch says: "All along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near this city, diphtheria is raging worse than was ever known. Twelve children have died within the last four days. More than half the families have at least one case. In some of them all the children are down with it."

BUY Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures. To be had at all Druggists for 25 cents.

RICHARD REALF.

[New York Sun.]

Frequently, while doing service in the ways that have been mentioned, Realf sent to the magazines poems of great beauty and transfused with the spirit of grief and loss, very subtle in their metaphysics and very transcendental in their thought. One of his poems appeared in the October number of *Harper's*, and the following is from the current number of the *Atlantic*.]

INDIRECTION.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their
subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the rose-burst of dawn, but the secret that
clasps it is rarer;
Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain that
precedes it is sweeter;
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning
out-masks ed the metre.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guileth
the growing;
Never a river that flows, but a majesty sceptres
the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare that soared, but a stronger
than he did enfold him.
Nor ever a prophet foretells, but a mightier seer
hath foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is
hinted and hidden;
Into the statue that breathes the soul of the
sculptor in bidden;
Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite issues of
feeling;
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that
crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being, but that which
is symboled is greater;
Vast the created and beheld, but vaster the inward creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the
gift stands the giving.
Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensitive
nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone
by the doing;
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the
heart of the wooing;
And up from the pits where those shiver, and up
from the heights where those shine,
Twin voices and shadows swim star-ward, and
the essence of life is divine.

Disraeli's Income.

[London Letter from G. W. Smalley.]

A story is in circulation in America that Lord Beaconsfield gave $5,000 to the Princess Alice fund. Which of his American admirers invented that? His actual contribution was just one-fiftieth of the sum reported—$100; which is, for him, quite as liberal a gift as the hundreds set against other names less known than his in the political world, but better known in the city. What is said in the same paragraph of Lord Beaconsfield's large fortune and the generous use he has always made of it is purely imaginative. He never had a large fortune. The pecuniary embarrassments of his early years are notorious. He has himself said that it was only his marriage with the rich widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, in 1839, which enabled him to pursue his political career. This aid to his ambition was one chief source of the loyal gratitude which he showed throughout her life to this lady. But her fortune consisted in a liberal jointure, which died with her, and after her death her husband quitted the well known house in Grosvenor Gate, which he might well enough have liked to keep, as a good house for the chief of a party, and for a man of still unsatisfied social ambitions—a thing which it sounds odd to say of a personage so distinguished as Mr. Disraeli then was, but which is true, nevertheless. He kept his place at Hughenden; that was the pedestal on which he loved, and still loves, to pose as the fine old English country gentleman. When out of office he had his pension as ex-Minister of $10,000 a year, a pension obtainable only by what is equivalent to a declaration of poverty A Minister who applies for it must certify that he not only wants it, but needs it. In office, he found his $25,000 salary as First Lord so far from adequate that on the retirement of Lord Malmesbury, he made himself Lord Privy Seal, and drew that salary, too, until a few months ago, when political reasons induced him to surrender his lucrative plurality. Lord Beaconsfield's private affairs are, of course nobody's business but his own, but if they are to be discussed they might as well be discussed accurately. As for what is stated above, it has long been known has been repeatedly printed, and concerns rather his public than his private life

Little Eugene Hale's True Measure.

(New York Sun.)

During his recent campaign against Murch in the Fifth District of Maine, little Eugene Hale, with his pockets stuffed with greenbacks for necessary campaign expenses, and his head chock full of valuable practical points from the astute Zach Chandler, traveled from town to town, electioneering as he went.

There are few railroads in Little Eugene Hale's district; so he rode from town to town in the old-fashioned stage coaches that rumble over the rough roads.

For one whole forenoon the back seat of a stage was occupied by little Eugene Hale and a friend, while the front seat held an Irishwoman, so fat that she filled it all up.

Little Eugene Hale joked the woman on her astonishing size. He asked her if she was accustomed to pay two fares when she rode in stages, expressed great solicitude for the springs of the coach, pitied the horses who had to pull so heavy a load, and exercised his wit in other ways at the expense of the fat Irishwoman.

She took it all in good part and said nothing, allowing little Eugene Hale and his friend to chuckle over her avoirdupois to their hearts' content. At last their merriment exhausted itself and little Eugene Hale began to talk loudly and impressively of matters of State, of the prospects of the canvass, of the importance to the country of his remaining in Congress, and so forth. The Irishwoman listened attentively, and her eyes twinkled.

The stage stopped for dinner, and when little Eugene Hale returned to it he found two women ensconced in the back seat. His friend climbed up with the driver. Little Eugene Hale could not ride outside, because he had the catarrh. The fat Irish woman still held possession of the front seat. Little Eugene Hale must either crowd in with her or abandon his journey,

"Madam," said he, with great respect, "I'm afraid there isn't room for me on your seat."

The Irish woman moved as far on one side as she could, leaving perhaps three inches of cushion visible.

"Room fer yez ! There's room fer three av the loike av yez. Did yer frinds niver tell ye ye wasn't ez big ez ye fale?"

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements Making for a World's Fair in New York.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A meeting of prominent merchants and others was held to-night to consider the question inviting delegates from all States to assemble in this city on the 30th of April next, the ninetieth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States, and consider the proposition of holding a great exhibition of industry of all nations in New York in the year 1889 or sooner. A resolution was passed authorizing the Chairman to appoint an executive committee of ten who shall take the whole matter in charge and arrange for the proposed meeting.

State, it will probably be some days before the official count will be known.

MARYLAND.

Election for Congressmen only. The delegation in the present Congress is solidly Democratic. There are six members.

BALTIMORE.—Sufficient returns have been received from counties on the Eastern shore, composing the First Congressional district, to insure the election of Henry, Dem., by 1,500 majority. In the Second district, Talbot's, Dem., majority will be 4,000. In the Fifth district, Henkles, Dem., majority is estimated at the Democrat headquarters at 1,500. At this hour, (midnight), no returns have been received from the lower counties, Charles, St. Marys and Calvert in this district. In the Sixth district, Frederick county, is reported as having given over 1,200 majority for Urner, Rep., which ensures his election, making the delegation stand 5 Democrats and 1 Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State officers, Congressmen, and Legislature were chosen. At the last election for Governor in 1877, Rice, Republican, was chosen by 18,070 plurality. The present delegation in Congress is 9 Republicans and 2 Democrats. The following were the candidates for Governor: Thomas Talbot, Republican; Josiah G. Abbott, Democrat; Benjamin F. Butler, Greenback-Democrat; Alonzo A. Miner, Prohibitionist.

BOSTON—The following is the vote of the principal cities:

	Talbot.	*Butler.*
Lowell	3,773	4,236
Lynn	2,233	3,371
Chelsea	1,805	1,2 9
Taunton	1,934	1,428
New Bedford	2,191	1,349
Lawrence	1,950	2,634
Worcester	4 352	3,785

The total vote for Governor is as follows:

Talbot	129,219
Butler	1,5,066
Abbott	9,490
Miner	1,818

BOSTON—Talbot's election by a plurality of 20,000 is now conceded. W. A. Field, Rep., is said to be elected to Congress from the Third district by 300 majority.

BOSTON—Complete returns for Congress in the Sixth district give Loring, 10,318; Boynton, 10,277. Boynton will petition for a recount in every city and town.

MICHIGAN.

This State elected State officers, Congressmen and Legislature. In 1876 Hayes carried the State by 26,836 majority. The delegation in the present Congress stands eight Republicans to one Democrat. This year's nominations for Governor were as follows: Charles M. Croswell, Republican; Orlando M. Barnes, Democrat Henry S. Smith, Greenbacker; Watson Snyder Prohibitionist.

DETROIT—Incomplete returns from the various Congressional districts give the following Republican pluralities: First district—Newberry, 1,422; Second—Willets, 4,978; Third—McGowan, 1,594; Fourth—Burrows, 3,415; Fifth—Stone, 923; Sixth—Brewer, 1,976; Seventh—Conger, 884; Eighth—Horr, 594; Ninth—Hubbell, 4,225.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota elected minor State officers, Representatives in Congress and Legislature. A bill was submitted to the vote of the people which proposes to settle the matter of the State railroad bonds by exchanging for the bonds 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands. At its last election, 1877, Minnesota chose a Republican Governor by 17,429 majority, and the Congressional delegation stands solidly Republican.

ST. PAUL—St. Paul and Ramsey county give Mitchell, Dem., for Supreme Court Judge, 489 majority; Donnelly, Dem., for Congress 2,117. All but one precinct of Minneapolis gives Washburn, Rep., for Congress from 3,000 to 3,500. The Republicans claim his majority in the district is at least 3,000. The Democrats early this morning conceded the election of Washburn, but now claim that Donnelly is elected by a small majority. Stroth, Rep., is elected in the Second district, and Dunnell in the First. Returns are too meagre for estimate of Legislature or majority in the State. The Greenback vote is small.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi elected Representatives in Congress, and voted upon an amendment to the Constitution of the State relating to the time of holding the election. The State was carried by the Democrats in 1877 without opposition, and there was no opposition worth the name th's year in the Congressional districts.

VICKSBURG—The election in this city is devoid of excitement. There was almost a solid vote for Chalmers for Congress. As far as received returns indicate a success of the Democrats throughout the State.

MISSOURI.

The State elected minor State officers, Representatives in Congress and Legislature. The Legislature will elect two United States Senators—one to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, and the other to succeed Cockrell. An amendment to the State Constitution, providing a poll tax for school purposes was submitted to the vote of the people. The State was carried by Tilden in 1876 by 58,043 plurality, and the present Congressional delegation stands nine Democrats to four Republicans.

ST. LOUIS—From Republican sources, the best information at hand, leads to the belief that Sawyer, Ind. Dem., is elected over Crisp, regular Dem. Randolph county gives the usual Democratic majority; Rothwell, Dem., for Congress, gets 2,000 plurality, and it is thought he has carried the district over Pollard, the present incumbent. Lincoln county gives a Democratic majority of about 500, but Buckner, Dem., for Congress, only leads Cogg, Greenbacker, 200. Adair county gives Draper, Rep., for Congress, about 500 plurality. Macon county gives Landon, Greenbacker, for Congress, 100 majority over Hatch, Dem., and 1,000 over Draper, Rep.; the county also sends a Greenbacker to the State Senate.

ST. LOUIS—The Democrats have elected two out of three State Senators in this city and twelve out of fifteen Representatives. A dispatch from Kansas City says the Congressional contest is very close in the Eighth district. From the best information at hand the Democrats claim the election of Crisp by 300 to 500, while the friends of Sawyer, Independent Democrat, claim his election by a small majority.

A St. Joseph dispatch says Nicholas Ford, Greenback Rep., is elected to Congress in the Ninth district, over David Rea, Dem., the present incumbent, by about 1,200 majority.

NEBRASKA.

The election is for State officers, Representatives in the Forty-sixth Congress and Legislature, and also for a Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank Welch. At the last State election, in 1877, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge was choten by 13,300 majority. The lately deceased Representative in Congress was a Republican, and the Republicans are confident of electing his successor, as well as their State ticket. The nominations for Governor are as follows: Albinus Nance, Republican; W. H. Webster, Democrat; Levi G. Todd, Democrat.

LINCOLN—Additional returns from all parts of the State continue to increase the Republican majorities over estimates made last night. The entire Republican State and Congressional ticket is elected by over 10,000 majority. The Republicans have a large majority in the Legislature. The Greenback vote is much lighter than anticipated. They have carried but one county as far as heard from.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The election was for Governor, Congressmen and Legislature. The Legislature will elect a Senator to succeed Wadleigh. In 1877 Prescott, Republican, was elected Governor by 4,034 plurality. The delegation in Congress stands two Republicans to one Democrat. The nominations for Governor are: Natt Head, Republican; Frank A. McKean, Democrat; Warren G. Brown, Greenbacker; Asa S. Kendall, Prohibitionist.

CONCORD—The Senate stands as follows: Republicans, 16; Democrats, 5; no choice, 3. As far as returned, the House stands Republicans, 166; Democrats, 99; Greenback, 10. The towns to hear from will probably elect 4 Republicans and 14 Democrats, a Republican majority of about 55. Returns on the Congressional vote in all towns in three districts, except 27, are as follows: First—Joshua G. Hall, 12,736; F. A. Norris, 10,124; Chelsey, 2,008; Hall's plurality about 2,500. Second—James T. Briggs, 12,140; Alvah W. Salloway, 9,298; Cyrus A. Salloway, 1,894; Briggs' plurality about 2,500. Third—Evarts W. Tarr, 10,969; Henry O. Kent, 9,716; James W. Johnson, 1,476; Tarr's plurality about 1,000.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey elected Representatives in Congress, eight members of the Senate, and the House of Representatives. George B. McClellan, Democrat, was chosen Governor in 1877 by 12,743 majority. The State is now represented in Congress by three Republicans to four Democrats.

TRENTON.—New Jersey has turned a complete political somersault. Her present Congressional delegation stands four Democrats to three Republicans. Five of the seven members elected to-day are Republicans, with one district in doubt. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Rep., has about 2,500 majority. The Republicans elect seven of eight Senators, and thus secure control of the Senate. Republicans make in Assembly gains. The last House stood 33 Democrats, 23 Republicans. The new House stands 32 Republicans, 28 Democrats.

NEW YORK.

The election was for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Congressmen and the Assembly. Also, a member of the present Congress from the Sixteenth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Terrence J. Quinn. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Roscoe Conkling. In 1877, Beach, Democrat, Secretary of State, was elected by 11,264 majority. The State is represented in Congress by 17 Republicans and 16 Democrats.

NEW YORK—The *World* says Danforth, Rep., for Judge of the Court of Appeals is elected by 5,000 plurality.

Tammany elects nine out of twenty-two aldermen. This changes the Board of Apportionment and gives anti-Tammany and Republican members power to confirm Cooper's nominations. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen is Republican by a majority of 9.

A special to the Brooklyn *Eagle* from Albany says Danforth, Rep., for Judge of Court of Appeals, will likely have a majority exceeding 15,000.

The Albany *Journal* claims the election of 93 Republicans, 30 Democrats, 2 Independent Democrats and 3 Nationals to the Assembly.

The total vote in the city for Mayor was as follows: Cooper, 79,742; Schell, 60,381; Cooper's majority, 19,361.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Bradley, Dem., 87,570; Danforth, Rep., 51,766. Bradley's majority, 35,804. For City Judge, Cowing, Combination, has 17,349 majority. For District Attorney, Phelps, Combination, 18,678. For Coroner, Ellinger, Combination, 22,604 majority.

ALBANY—The Democrats on the basis of 1876 vote estimate Bradely's election by plurality. They concede the Assembly to the Republicans by a good working majority, and a majority of the Congressional delegation to the same party.

FOUGHKEEPSIE—Ketcham's (Rep.) majority for Congress in the Thirteenth district is 8,628, the largest ever given in the district.

JOHN KELLY MAD.

A large crowd gathered at Tammany Hall on Tuesday night to hear the returns. When the result of the election was known John Kelly was called for and said:

I think that we have sufficient returns here to demonstrate the result of this day's election. This combination is one the like of which has probably not been seen since the organization of this government. When gentlemen of character, respectability and experience associate themselves with the worst class of politicians who have already disgraced themselves in official life—when such men as Michael Norton can be elected to make laws for the people of this city, when it seems likely that Michael and his associates, such men as John R. Fellows, John Fox, Maurice Powers and their associates can sufficiently re-establish themselves in the confidence of the people to claim their votes, it appears to me that hate, passion and prejudice have taken the place of reason. But, as I said before, six months will not have passed before the very men who have been instrumental in bringing about this result, will feel ashamed of their acts and probably many of them deny they ever in any great part aided or assisted in bringing it about.

DAVENPORT'S WORK.

Then, too, after what has been done today by the United States Supervisor, Mr. John I. Davenport, arresting men at the polls, dragging them like felons before United States Commissioners to the number of over one thousand, placing them in cages like wild beasts without food or water from daylight this morning until long after midnight, crowded together like sardines in a box, suffering even for the want of fresh air, food and water, is it not high time that people should see that such outrageous proceedings as these lead to the worst kind of despotism. And yet these men have been submissive and have been advised quietly to submit to these outrages. Warrants were issued by this official, based upon the solid fact that the men to be seized were naturalized in 1868. Now admitting that probably there were some naturalized in 1868 who were not legally qualified, is that to say that the whole number naturalized in that year were not legally qualified? Many citizens were arrested because they had procured duplicates of their naturalization papers, most of them having been naturalized for forty years, and some of them most respectable citizens of this city. Is it possible that these things will be allowed to pass by without being taken up? Is the man who has acted so infamously to go unpunished? I for one will never consent that this matter should pass without being properly investigated before a judicial tribunal, and if there be justice in our courts you will see this infamous conduct punished as it deserves.

NEVADA.

Nevada elected State officers, Representative in Congress and Legislature. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed John P. Jones. The State is Republican, and is now represented in Congress by a Republican. The nominations for Governor were as follows: Democratic, Lewis R. Bradley; Republican, John H. Kincaid.

SAN FRANCISCO—Dispatches from Virginia city state the Chairman of the Democratic Legislative ticket is ahead in the State. There is much scratching. Democrats charge extensive use of moneys on the part of Republicans.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Only Representatives in Congress were elected. The State is now represented by seven Democrats to one Republican.

WILMINGTON—Complete returns from this city show that Waddell, Dem., for Congress, received 1,001 votes; Russel, Greenback, 1,924. There is a falling off of about twenty-five per cent. in the Democratic vote, and twenty per cent. in the Republican vote. On a basis thus reduced, the vote throughout the district show Waddell's majority will be about 500.

RALEIGH—Davis, Dem., carries the Fourth district by 180 majority, estimated. The Second district is close. The chances favor Kitchen, Dem. In the Fifth District, Scales, Dem., wins by a majority of 2,000. In the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts the Democratic candidates are certainly elected, there being no opposition.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State elected Congressmen only. It is now represented by two Republicans.

PROVIDENCE—Latimer W. Ballow, Rep., was re-elected a Representative to Congress in the Second district by about 700 majority over Barnaby, Dem., and Smith, Green. Nelson W. Alrich, Rep., was elected in the First district by about 3,800 majority over Davis, Dem., and Sayler, Greenback.

The *Journal* has returns from the entire State except Black Island. In the First district, Nelson W. Aldrich, Rep., has 5,910; Davis, Dem., 1,524; Sayler, Greenback, 606; scattering, 64; Aldrich's majority, 3,875. In the Second district, Latimer W. Ballou, Rep., has 5,509; Barnsby, Dem., 4,535; Smith, Greenback, 311; scattering, none; Ballou's majority, 708.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina elected State officers, Representatives in Congress and Legislature. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed Patterson. The State was carried by Wade Hampton in 1876 by 1,134. He has no opposition this year.

CHARLESTON—Returns from all portions of the State show heavy Democratic gains. Governor Hampton and the present State officers are re-elected with no opposition. Aiken and Evans, Dems., are re-elected to Congress from the Third and Fourth districts with scarcely any opposition. Tillman, Dem., is claimed to have beaten Smalls, colored, Rep., by nearly 8,000 majority. In the First district the indications are that Richardson, Dem., is elected over Rainey, colored, Rep., by a small majority. In the Second or Charleston district the vote has been very heavy and close, with chances so far favoring the election of O'Conner, Dem., over Mackey, white, Rep. In Charleston City, the Democratic majority is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, but the Republican strongholds, the Sea Island precincts, cannot be heard from until to-morrow. The election was quiet and orderly, no disturbance of any kind having occurred anywhere.

CHARLESTON—Complete returns from counties of the First Congressional district elect Richardson, making the Congressional delegation from this State solidly Democratic. Every county in the State has gone Democratic except one, and only three Republican members are so far known to be elected to the Legislature.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee elected Governor, representatives in Congress and Legislature. Tilden's majority in 1876 was 43,600. The delegates in Congress stand two Republicans to eight Democrats. The nominees for Governor were: E. M. Wright, Republican; Albert S. Marks, Democrat; R. M. Edwards, Greenbacker.

NASHVILLE.—The official vote of this city gives Marks, Dem., for Governor, 1,959 majority over Edwards, Greenback, and 450 majority over both the Republican and Greenback candidates. House, Dem., for Congress, has 320 majority over the Republican, Greenback and Independent candidates; House's majority over the leading competitor is 1,808. The Democrats will have increased representation in the Legislature.

There is no longer any doubt of the election of Whitthorne in the Seventh, and McMillen in the Fourth Congressional districts. This gives the Democrats the entire Congressional delegation, save one, Houck, Rep., in the First. Marks, Dem., for Governor, received more votes than both his opponents.

TEXAS.

Election for State officers, Congressmen, one-half the Senate and the House of Representatives. In 1876 the vote of the State stood Hayes 44,800; Tilden, 104,755. The present Congressional delegation consists of six Democrats, and no Republican has been nominated for Congress in the State this year. The nominations for Governor were: A. B. Norton, Republican; Oram M. Roberts, Democrat; W. H. Hamman, Greenbacker.

GALVESTON—The *News* specials say returns are coming in very slowly but show almost universal majorities for the Democratic State ticket. The following candidates for Congress are undoubtedly elected. Reagan, in the First; Culberson in the Second; Wellborn, in the Third; Mills in the Fourth; but Schleicher in the Sixth and Hancock in the Fifth are both doubtful, Greenbackers polling an unexpectedly large vote. The latter district may require the official count to decide.

VERMONT.

The regular State election, for Governor, and Congressman, took place in September, but a special election was held for the Third Congressional District, no choice having been made at the previous attempt. The candidates of September have all been renominated.

ST. ALBANS—The special Congressional election in the Third District, ordered by the Governor, there being no election in September, took place to-day. Returns from 48 towns give Bradley Barlow, bolting Rep. and Greenbacker, 7,141; W. W. Grout, regular Rep., 3,161; G. L. Waterman, Dem., 806; Barlow's majority, 3,174; plurality over Grout, 3,980; gain over Grout since September, 1,338. Twenty-eight towns are yet to hear from but Barlow's election is assured.

VIRGINIA.

Election for members of Congress only. The delegation now stands eight Democrats to one Republican.

RICHMOND.—In the First Congressional district the few returns received favor the election of Beale, Con., over Round and Critcher, Ind. Cons. John Goode, Jr., was re-elected in the Second district by about 1,500 majority. General Jos. E. Johnston carries three out of five counties in the Third district, which, together with his vote in Richmond, makes his majority in the district over 2,000. In the Fourth district, in which the only direct contest between Conservative and Republican candidates took place, Hinton, Con., is defeated by Jorgensen, Rep., whose majority will be between 2,000 and 3,000. In the Fifth district Cabell, Con., is re-elected by a large majority over Wilcher, Ind. Con. In the Sixth district Tucker's election by an overwhelming majority is assured. In the Seventh district the re-election of Harris over Paul is claimed by about 1,500 majority. In the Eighth district Hunton is re-elected without organized opposition. In the Ninth district the contest between Richmond, Regular Conservative nominee, and McMullin, Ind. Con., is very close. Newberry, another Ind. Con., is also running pretty well. The race, however, is between Richmond and McMullin, with strong indications in favor of Richmond.

NORFOLK.—Goode, Dem., was re-elected to Congress by 1,000 majority.

WISCONSIN.

The election was for Congressmen, one-half the Senate, and the State House of Representatives. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Howe. The last Gubernatorial election was held in 1877, when the vote stood: Smith, Republican, 78,759; Mallory, Democratic, 74,486; Allis, Greenback, 26,216. The State is represented in the present Congress by 5 Republicans and 3 Democrats.

MILWAUKEE—Later and corrected returns from the Fourth district reduces Denster's majority to 430. It will take the official vote to determine the result. The Republicans still claim the election of Frisby in the Third district. Hazelton, Republican, is probably elected, but by a small majority. Returns from the interior show large Republican gains. The Republicans have a good majority in both branches of the Legislature.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

BALTIMORE—Returns from the Sixth Congressional district give Winners, Rep., a majority of 1,776 over Peter, Dem.

SAN FRANCISCO—Returns of the elections in Washington Territory are fragmentary. So far as received the Republican and Democratic nominees for Congressional delegate are about even. Nothing has been received from Nevada to change previous estimates. Republicans have undoubtedly elected all the State ticket and will have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of about 15.

CHICAGO—A Yankton dispatch says: Nine counties in Southeastern Dakota give Bennett, Rep., for Congress, 700 majority over Bipp, Dem. The Black Hills counties indicate a small majority for Bennett. He is probably elected.

COLUMBUS—In the Third Alabama Congressional district, Wm. J. Sansord, Dem., is elected almost unanimously.

In the Fourth Congressional district, Person, Dem., has certainly defeated Harris, Ind., by a considerable majority.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

LONDON, November 6—The *Times* to-day, in a leader on the American elections, says that now, often before, the good sense of the American people has come to the rescue. The elections show that the most potent forces in the Republic are on the side of financial honesty and social conservatism.

The *Daily News*, in an article on the same subject, deplores the persistency in the old territorial division of political parties, and adds that the expected break up of existing organizations by the rise of new questions seems indefinitely postponed.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Table of Majorities Reliable and Reported.

Hoyt's Majority Over Dill About the Figure of His Philadelphia Majority.

COUNTIES.	*Dill Maj.*	*Hoy. Majt*
Adams	600	....
Allegheny	....	7000
Armstrong	....	1000
Beaver	....	700
Bedford	300	....
Berks	6000	....
Blair	....	300
Bradford	....	1500
Bucks	....	100
Butler	300	.....
Cambria	1200	....
Cameron	100	....
Carbon	400	....
Centre	1500	.....
Chester	....	3000
Clarion	1750	.....
Clearfield	1650	....
Clinton	1100	....
Columbia	1800	....
Crawford	.....	1200
Cumberland	1000	....
Dauphin	....	1400
Delaware	....	1900
Elk	800	....
Erie	.....	1500
Fayette	1200	....
Franklin	....	75
Fulton	400	....
Forest	50	....
Greene	1600	....
Huntingdon	....	400
Indiana	....	1200
Jefferson	350	....
Juniata	400	....
Lackawanna	....	3000
Lancaster	....	6000
Lawrence	....	500
Lebanon	....	1400
Lehigh	1800	....
Luzerne	....	4000
Lycoming	1000	....
McKean	300	....
Mercer	....	700
Mifflin	350	....
Monroe	1500	....
Montgomery	300	....
Montour	500	.....
Northampton	3000	....
Northumberland	1200	....
Perry	250	....
Philadelphia	....	15,559
Pike	700	....
Potter	....	200
Schuylkill	1000	....
Snyder	....	350
Somerset	....	1000
Sullivan	450	....
Susquehanna	....	750
Tioga	....	1000
Union	100	....
Venango	....	400
Warren	....	900
Washington	....	300
Wayne	800	....
Westmoreland	1600	....
Wyoming	175	....
York	3500	....
Totals	41025	57334

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY SCHURZ DECIDES.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Secretary Schurz to-day decided that no portion of the money appropriated by Congress for the public surveys during the present year can be used for the purpose of tracing former surveys in the field, to aid the investigation of depredations upon timber lands, etc. He holds there is no warrant for the department to add to the amount granted by Congress for the prosecution of that investigation, the appropriation for it having been specific and definite.

MR. HAYES' CLEMENCY.

Ex-Governor Fletcher of Missouri, who is in the city, has secured the unconditional pardons of M. Henreichhoffen, Bernard Engles, John L. Bernecker, A. M. Everett, and Henry Hardaway. These five pardons dispose of the last of men who were convicted as participators in the St. Louis whisky ring frauds. All the others convicted for this offence have either been pardoned or the terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced have expired.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile hamboug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read it in another column.

nov9:2w

THE RESULT.

The Democrats Elect Paulson Senator, and

John O'Neill and Jas. G. Taylor Assemblymen.

The Balance of Candidates Carried by the Republicans.

Maj. R. W. Lyon After a Gallant Fight Loses by 465 Votes.

The Footings for the Various Candidates and a Comparison of Their Votes.

The smoke of Tuesday's battle has cleared away and a review of the field shows that the Democrats had better success than they accredited to themselves on Tuesday night. They have elected Charles H. Paulson in the Forty-fourth Senatorial district; John O'Neill in the Third Legislative and James M. Taylor in the Fifth Legislative district. The Republicans have elected the balance of the candidates.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

The footings in the Twenty-second Congressional district show that Errett's plurality over Duff is 1,669, and over Kirk 1,917. Colonel Duff beat Kirk by 248 votes, although the latter had freely distributed his spare cash and had tramped the district from one corner to the other. The total vote of Duff and Kirk, however, was 14,578 or 5,496 of a majority over Errett. If the figures be taken therefore as an evidence of the strength of those who oppose the National Banks and those who favor the bondholder, it will be seen that the latter are largely in the majority. It should also be remembered that some Democrats voted for Errett under the misapprehension that Kirk was a man of mighty strength.

In the Twenty-third district Col. Thos. M. Bayne was re-elected by 2,811 over McKenna, and 5,235 over Watson.

MAJOR LYON'S GALLANT FIGHT.

One of the most interesting features of the contest was that between Major R. W. Lyon, Democratic candidate, and Arch H. Rowand, Republican candidate for Clerk of Courts. Major Lyon led his ticket by several thousand, while Rowand fell considerably behind the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. But for all this Rowand won the day, carrying the county by the meagre plurality of 485 over Major Lyon while all the former candidate's associates on the Republican county ticket won by as many thousand as the latter did by hundreds.

RUMORED FRAUDS.

There was a great deal of talking on the streets yesterday about gross election frauds; in fact, many prominent Nationals who were clustered around the Postoffice corner on Fifth avenue during the afternoon, gave vent to their indignation in terms unmeasured and vigorous. They charged that the worst species of political "shenanigan" had been practised against Kirk in certain districts. Two gentlemen who live in the Fifth precinct of the 14th ward, alleged that shortly past 11 o'clock Tuesday night they went to the polling place of the second precinct and asked for news relative to the Congressional vote, when the Board gave him the figures below: Errett, 754; Duff, 44, and Kirk, 34. The parties thereupon entered a vigorous protest, stating that they had information of over twenty Kirk stickers having been used on Errett and Duff tickets, and that they could not believe that Kirk had only polled three votes ahead of his ticket. They then left the polling place in warm indignation, but were followed a few moments later by one of the members of the board, who requested them to retire; that there had been a mistake made in the count, etc.; that they had found eight county tickets in the judiciary box that would increase Kirk's vote. Another member of the board said: "Had you not better give Kirk the three votes?" In a few minutes they then gave them the vote as follows: Errett, 57; Duff, 37 Kirk, 37. This did not increase the vote, but reduced Duff's vote seven. Allegations of fraud in the First ward and on the South Side districts also fell thick and fast upon the air. It was stated openly on Fifth avenue last evening that affidavits had been prepared charging the Election Board in the Second precinct of the Fourteenth ward with fraud, and that they would be arrested this morning. In the Forty-second Senatorial district where there was a bitter fight between McNeill and Smith, fraund was charged. They charge that in several wards the counting of the returns was not furnished until two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that they were held back for the purpose of doctoring them in the interest of McNeill.

KIRK'S CHAGRIN.

One of the most surprised persons, however in the Smoky City yesterday was David Kirk. For some time, according to his "statements, Kirk has ever held victory in his grasp, and it will be remembered that at a Greenback meeting last Saturday night David loudly stated that if he was defeated he would leave the town. He lingers still, however. David has done one thing that has attracted attention to his mournful cause. He has reversed the scriptural story relative to his namesake, and been worsted badly by the Cameron goliath. It was stated yesterday by persons professing to be knowing ones that he had spent at least fifteen thousand dollars on the campaign, and had drawn one thousand dollars in five dollar bills on Monday from a certain bank in the city.

THE FOOTINGS.

Following are the footings of Tuesday's vote, together with a number of interesting comparisons:

Governor.

The returns from Forward township, First district; Lincoln township, First district; Marshall township, Second district; Moon township and the third precinct Fifth ward, Allegheny, have not yet been sent to the Prothonotary's office. The total vote outside of these districts for Governor is as follows:

	Hoyt.	*Dill.*	*Mason.*
Pittsburgh	8,658	6,248	3,196
Allegheny	4,560	1,547	875
Boroughs	2,170	1,169	786
Townships	4,897	2,927	2,830
Totals	20,285	11,891	7,687
Hoyt over Dill			8 394
Hoyt over Mason			12 598
Dill over Mason			4 104
Total vote this year			39,863
Total vote last year			31,837
Hoyt, Rep., this year			20,285
Sterrett, Rep., last year			15,761
Dill, Dem., this year			11,891
Trunkey, Dem., last year			9,596
Mason, National, this year			7,687
Bentley, National, last year			6,480

The State Central Committees during the campaign decided to compare the vote this year with that for Supreme Judge last year. Following out this rule we find that the Nationals, who expected to gain nearly 100 per cent. in this county this year, in reality gained only 1,207 on the State ticket although there was a fuller total vote this year than last. The Democrats this year gained 2,295 votes, or nearly twice as many as the Nationals. The Republicans gained over last year 4,524 votes or more than half as many votes as the Nationals polled altogether this year.

Lieutenant Governor.

The same districts mentioned above are missing in the count for Lieutenant Governor. Outside of these districts the totals are as follows:

	Stone.	*Fertig.*	*Steel*
Pittsburgh	8,713	6,293	3,158
Allegheny	4,655	2,582	861
Boroughs	2,169	1,193	780
Townships	4,886	3,151	2,869
Total	20,415	13,219	7,668
Stone over Fertig			7,19
Stone over Steck			12,447
Fertig over Steck			5,551

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Following are the totals for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

	Dunkel.	*Africa.*	*Wright.*
Pittsburgh	8,343	6,629	3,130
Allegheny	4,579	2,667	930
Boroughs	2,046	1,228	783
Townships	4,846	2,974	2,874
Total	19,814	13,508	7,717
Dunkel over Africa			6,306
Africa over Wright			5,791
Africa over Dill			1,617

This shows that Mr. Africa led his ticket in this county by 1,617.

Supreme Judge.

The vote for Supreme Judge was:

	Sterrett.	*Ross.*	*Agnew.*
Pittsburgh	8,189	5,639	4,315
Allegheny	4,222	2,322	1,467
Boroughs	2,434	1,067	1,092
Townships	4,779	2,709	3,236
Total	19,624	11,737	10 110
Sterrett over Ross			7,887
Sterrett over Agnew			9,514
Ross over Agnew			1,627
Hoyt over Sterrett			661
Seterrett's vote last year			15,761
Sterrett's vote this year			19,224
Sterrett's gain over last year			3,963
Hoyt's gain over last year			4,524
Sterrett over Trunkey last year			6,165

These comparisons show that Hoyt run 661 ahead of Sterrett in this county.

Twenty-Second Congressional.

The total vote from all the precincts in the Twenty-second Congressional district is as follows:

Russell Errett, Rep	9 082
J. K. P. Duff, Dem	7 413
David Kirk, National	7,165
Errett over Duff	1,669
Errett over Kirk	1,917
Duff over Kirk	248
Duff and Kirk's vote	14,578
Errett's vote	9 082
Duff and Kirk over Errett	5,496

Twenty-third Congressional.

Twelve districts are to be heard from in the Twenty-third Congressional district. The total vote outside of these districts is:

Thos M. Bayne, Rep	7,476
Chas. F. McKenna, Dem	4,665
Samuel Watson, National	2,239
Bayne over McKenna	2,811
Bayne over Watson	5,235
McKenna over Watson	2,426

Forty-Second Senatorial.

The complete vote of the Forty-second district, with the exception of three districts which have not been heard from, is as follows:

Hugh McNeill, Rep	4,608
John P. Smith, Dem	4,537
McNeil's majority	171

It is rather singular that the Third district, Fifth ward, Allegheny, has not yet sent in her returns. It should also be stated that one or two election boards of Allegheny were still counting at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. McNeill's majority over Samuel McKelvy at the last election was 603.

Forty-Fourth Senatorial.

The returns in the Forty-fourth Senatorial district are all in, with the exception of four districts. The figures which we give below indicate a majority of 188 for Mr. Paulson, the Democratic and National candidate. Here they are:

Charles H. Paulson, Dem	6,095
John C. Newmyer, Rep	5,907
Paulson's majority	188

The missing districts are O'Hara township, second district, Marshal township and one precinct from Lincoln township. These districts last year gave the Democrats and Nationals 218 votes and the Republicans 111 votes, or a majority of 107 over the Republican candidates last year. There may be very slight Republican gains, but the returns for the other districts in those townships indicate gains for the Nationals and Democrats, so that there is no doubt that Mr. Paulson is elected.

First Legislative.

The return from the third precinct, Fifth ward, Allegheny, has not yet been received. The vote on legislative candidates, not including this, is as follows:

H. M. Long, Rep	3,912
J. D. Walker, Rep	3,801
N. B. Voegtly, Rep	4,482
W. R. Reno, Dem	2,239
S. R. Stewart, Dem	3,095
M. Foster, Dem	2,616
Wm. C. Rea, Nat	1,102
J. T. Shallenberger, Nat	902
Charles F. Sheriff, Nat	1,001
Walker over Stewart	706
Walker over Rea	2,699
Stewart over Rea	1,093
Voegtly over Shallenberger	3,580

The Nationals considered the First Legislative district as one of their strongholds. A comparison of Mr. Voeghtly's vote with that of Mr. Shallenberger is a slight proof that they were mistaken.

Second Legislative.

The complete vote has been received from the Second Legislative district showing the election of Flinn and Frazer.

Robt. S. Frazer, Rep	1,803
Wm. Flinn, Rep	1,883
John B. Larkin, Dem	1,572
James Irvin, Dem	1,236
Joseph Hartman, Nat	210
James W. Craig, Nat	383
Flinn over Larkin	311
Frazer over Larkin	231
Larkin over Irvin	336
Larkin over Craig	1,189
Larkin over Hartman	1,382

Third Legislative.

The complete returns from the Third Legislative district are as follows:

John O'Neill, Dem	1,033
Al ert Zacharias, Rep	850
T. K. McCormick, National	425
O'Neill over Zacharias	183
O'Neill over McCormick	608
Zacharias over McCormick	425

Fourth Legislative.

The fight in this district was an extremely interesting one, from the fact that there was a large number of candidates and that considerable scratching was indulged in. Schafer, the most objectionable candidate on the ticket, fell far behind his party vote, and was beaten by both Taylor and Hays, Democratic candidates. Taylor having received a larger vote than Shafer is therefore elected, together with Edwards, Baldwin and Gearing, Republicans. Following is the complete vote of this district:

Matthew Edwards, Rep	5 256
Jno. M. Schafer, Rep	3,812
S. R. Baldwin, Rep	5 285
F. K. Gearing, Rep	5 368
Jas. G. Weldon, Dem	3,700
Jas. M. Taylor, Dem	3,969
Jno. W. Carle, Dem	3,667
Jos. Hays, Dem	3 828
Wm. J. Brennan, Nat	3 300
G. W. Clay, Nat	2,576
Christopher Strahley, Nat	2,647
Philip Weaver, Nat	2,944
Gearing over Taylor	1,309
Taylor over Schafer	157
Hays over Schafer	16
Taylor over Brennan	669
Brennan over We

[Written for The Pittsburg Post.]

BENEDICITE.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

O angel of the Northern sphere—
Hoar-frost from pitying skies draw near,
Congeal to ice each glittering tear:—
We'll bless thee.

The crimson bloom, and purple vine,
And fruit and flower droop and pine;
The frozen earth's most luscious vine—
We'll bless thee.

O, stormy wind! O, ice and snow;
When conquerors o'er the earth ye go
To raise the siege of death and woe,
We'll bless thee.

When hail-stones hurtle round our head,
And winter's shroud is o'er us spread,
While still we weep our noble dead—
We'll bless thee.

O, Azrael fold thy sombre wing;
No more its shadow o'er us fling;
When vanquished by the Northern King,
We'll bless thee.

FOREST WILDE.

CIPHER DISPATCHES.

A Common Sense View of the Sale Of Electoral Votes.

Governor Tilden Will ask to go Before the Potter Committee.

We venture to print the following observations of David W. Sellers, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the Democratic counsel before the Florida Returning Board, as embodying a great deal of common sense:

"I always thought this way about the matter: If the vote of the State could have been secured for Mr. Tilden for $50,000, it would not have taken long to raise the money; or if an Elector had desired to sell out, there were plenty of private parties who would have given double $50,000. There was Mr. Smith of Chicago, for instance, a great admirer of Mr. Tilden, who spent some $60,000 to aid in his election. Why he alone would, I believe, have given $50,000 for a vote if occasion for it had arisen. But this is the most preposterous part of the whole business. The electors were closely watched, and it would have been as much as their lives were worth to attempt to sell out. Suppose we—that is, any one of us—as has been imputed, should have made an offer to bribe some of these men. Why, they would have immediately gone to their own people and said: "Look here: We have been offered $50,000, (or $10,000, or whatever the sum might be) for our votes, and we intend to sell." Why, immediately the Republicans would have controlled their own men better than we could have hoped to. They rewarded all the men who stood by them. There were Governor Stearns and McLin and the rest of them, who secured good positions. Every movement we made was watched closely by our opponents, the same as we scanned what they did. The Republicans sent their smartest politicians there in R. W. Mackey and W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire. They occupied a room in the State Capitol and directed their men. If it had become necessary to purchase the vote, I am sure the Republicans would not have allowed us to do it, and I am certain Mr. Marble had nothing to do with it. He amused himself reading Shakespeare or Milton, or writing editorials, and took no part in any such scheme as has been represented."

GOV. TILDEN AND THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

[Washington Special.]

A gentleman who has been conspicuously identified with the Potter Committee states that Mr. Tilden will ask to be examined touching the cipher dispatches soon after the reassembling of the committee, and that he will court the fullest investigation into his personal connection with the events preceding and succeeding the Presidential count. Mr. Tilden, it is said, realizes that the publication of the cipher dispatches has injured his political prospects, and hence his resolution to submit his conduct to the keenest scrutiny. The same gentleman is also authority for the statement that the Potter committee will enter on an exhaustive investigation of everything concerning the cipher dispatches, and will subpœna Marble, Pelton, Coyle, Woolley, Smith, Weed and all other persons who can throw any light upon the subject.

Fitz John Porter Court of Inquiry

General Pope declined to appear before the Porter Court and submit to a cross examination as to his opinion of General Porter's conduct now, in view of the newly discovered evidence. In the Court on Wednesday, Porter's counsel offered in evidence General Pope's published opinions and reports, and the Judge Advocate objected; but the Court decided to admit them. General Schofield, the President, laid down the scope of the investigation as follows:

The Board, he said, in its capacity of advisers of the President, would receive anything that the President would himself receive if he were examining the case with a view to the propriety of an exercise of the pardoning power. They were not sitting as a Court to try this case, and were not, therefore, called upon to adhere to the letter to the rules of evidence. General Schofield added that the public utterances of an officer of the army, whether written, published, or spoken, were just as binding on him as his sworn statement, and the penalty of falsehood, in any class of these utterances, should be the same. Whatever General Pope had written or published would be received as of the same weight as his testimony at the court martial, since the Board were unable to get him to appear for examination.

After this, there was a long discussion as to the order of the final arguments, with the decision that the Board would hear Porter's counsel first, the Judge Advocate in reply and the conclusion by one of the counsel. To allow time for printing the record and arguments the Board adjourned to meet at West Point, December 18th next.

Not a Hero After All.

[New York Sun.]

"Lower the lifeboats, save all the passengers, and then pitch me overboard," is what Capt. Howard of the Steamship Georgia, said after the vessel went upon the rocks. If all else that is said of him be true it would have served him right to have cast him into the waves. He was in command of a great vessel and many lives were in his keeping. The passengers say he was continually drunk from time of starting, and that he was in a revel in his cabin when the shock came. He staggered on deck and gave orderers until led away The perils of the sea are many under most favorable conditions, but it must be admitted that they are greatly increased if the voyage is made with a drunken Captain.

A Sudden Death.

There is something terrible in the thought of having our friends stricken down at our side, without a parting word of endearment or consolation—one moment at our side in the flush of vigorous life, cheering our hearts with their loving sympathy; the next at our feet, pale with death, deaf to our cries and heedless of our tears. Every excessively fat person is in instant danger of such a death. Seven-tenths of the victims of obesity die of heart disease or apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat, the only remedy for obesity, reduces the weight by regulating the digestion and assimilation of the food. It is perfectly harmless, and its use will insure, in every instance, a reduction of weight from two to five pounds a week.

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Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

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PERSONAL—ANTON EDWARD BISCHOFSBERGER, Valentine Lorenz, Carl Samuel Reible, Wenzel Uhladek, Carl Gronz, will please call to receive news from abroad. Anybody furnishing me their address will oblige, MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street, office of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate.

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Children's A. Calf Copper Toe Shoes, 8 to 12, 65c; Imitation Goat Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c; Pebble and Grain Side Lace at 90c and $1 00; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 11, $1 00.

Youths' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 10 to 13, 75c. Misses' A. Calf Heavy Sole Shoes, 12 to 2, 85c; A. Calf Extra Heavy Shoes, $1 00 and $1 15; Imitation Goat Pegged Shoes, 80c and $1 00; Imitation Goat Sewed Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00; Imitation Goat Sewed Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 15; Imitation Goat Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.

Ladies' Heavy Grain Slippers, 3 to 8, 75c; Cloth Slippers, 75c; Cloth Leather Foxed Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00; Heavy Shoes at 85c and $1 00; Grain Lace and Side Lace Sewed Shoes, $1 00; Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 2 to 8, $1 00; Heavy Oil Grain Sewed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 25; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50; Turkey Morocco Congress Gaiters, 3 to 8, $1 70; Imitation Goat Button Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 50; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace at $1 75 and $2 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Button from $1 75 to $2 25.

Children's Red Top Boots, 7 to 10, 90c and $1 00.

Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 10 to 13, $1 25. Boys' Heavy ½ D. Sole Boots, 1 to 5, $1 50; and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Men's Heavy Working Boots at $1 75 and $2 00; Genuine Kip Boots, 6 to 11, $2 00; Grain Waterproof Boots, 6 to 11, $3 00; Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50; Genuine Calf Tap Sole, 6 to 10, $2 75; Extra Fine Calf High Heeled Boots, $3 00; Extra Fine Calf Sewed Boots, $3 50; Heavy Brogans at $1 00 and $1 25; Hob-Nail and Miners' Shoes, $1 45; Tap Sole Buckle Alexis, 6 to 10, $1 50; Tap Sole Congress Gaiters, $1 25.

AND ALL THE LATEST STYLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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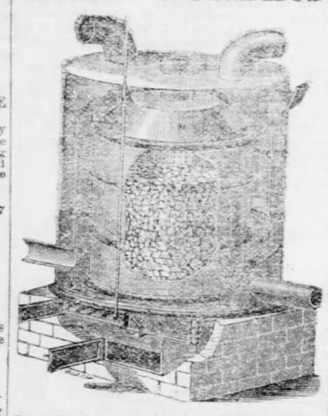

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CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

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1	Capital Prize	$100,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
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20	Prizes of 500	10,000
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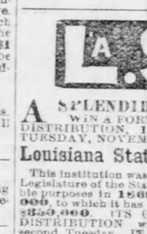

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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF. FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diplomas in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—

Application for Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor and Secretary of State of the State of Pennsylvania, for a charter, under the provisions of an act, entitled, an act "To provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Pittsburgh Coal and Dock Company, the character and objects of said company being the mining and sale of coal, and the manufacture and sale of coke therefrom, together with the right to lease and purchase land and coal, and the erection of all necessary inclines, tippler, sidings and machinery for the successful and economical operation of the business.

PITTSBURGH, October 24, 1878. oct22:W3t

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing the usual DEBILITY, LOST EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, Loss of SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SORE ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diplomas at the office show; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail. It is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody—private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed, on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or the vices in after years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
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OLD LOVES.

Louise, have you forgotten yet
The corner of the flowery land,
The ancient garden where we met,
My hand that trembled in your hand?
Our lips found words scarce sweet enough,
As love beneath the willow trees
We sat; have you forgotten love?
Do you remember love, Louise?

Marie, have you forgotten yet
The loving barter that we made?
The rings we changed, the sun that set,
The woods fulfilled with sun and shade?
The fountains that were musical?
By many an ancient trysting-tree—
Marie, have you forgotten all?
Do you remember love, Marie?

Christine, do you remember yet
Your room with scents and roses gay?
My garret—near the sky 't was set—
The April hours, the nights of May?
The clear, calm nights, the stars above,
That whispered they were fairest seen
Through no cloud veil? Remember, love?
Do you remember love, Christine?

Louise is dead, and, well-a-day!
Marie a sadder path has ta'en;
And pale Christine has passed away
In southern suns to bloom again.
Alas! for one and all of us—
Marie, Louise, Christine, forget;
Our bower of love is ruinous,
And I alone remember yet.

From Henry Murger.

THE GLYCERINE HORROR.

A Vivid Pen Picture of the Horrible Scene.

Details of the Ghastly Work—Scarcely Enough Remains Found of One Man to Make a Funeral.

Oil Region papers of November 1 give graphic accounts of the terrible explosion at the nitro glycerine factory of S. O. Gotham in Butler county on Tuesday. The victims to the horrible catastrophe were Mr. Gotham, the proprietor, John W. Fowler and Hiram French. There were no marks of external injury on Gotham's body, French survived the accident a few hours, and Fowler was literally blown into shreds and fragments. Fowler was an orphan, was aged eighteen years, has an uncle living in Pittsburgh, and had been employed at the factory but one week. French was twenty-three years of age, was a resident of Ashtabula county, Ohio, had been employed by Gotham for some months and was a sober, industrious and faithful employe. The cause of the explosion is still a mystery. The Parker *Daily* gives this graphic account of the scene of the explosion:

The factory was located in a hollow, on the Pughs farm, at a point about three hundred yards south of the junction of Silver and Bear creeks. The hollow is bounded on all sides, excepting on the north, the course of Bear creek, by high and abrupt hills. The spot much resembles an amphitheatre, and in every particular was suited to the purpose for which it was used. It is isolated from civilization, there being but two human habitations visible, and it can only be reached by circuitous paths. The structure was situated almost on the edge of the creek and was 16x20 in size, with two small sheds on either end, which were used for the temporary storage of the compound. Its capacity was three hundred and eighty pounds at a run, and that is the quantity supposed to have been under process of manufacture at the time of the blow up.

Within a radius of six hundred feet or more there is to be seen fragments of the machinery and building, the latter being literally torn to sheds, for the pieces are hardly large enough to call splinters. Here and there might have been seen bits of ragged flesh, varying in size from a three cent piece to that of a saucer, without any signs of blood upon them, however. The site of the factory was blown out to the bed rock, a distance of six or seven feet, and in diameter the size of the building destroyed. Standing behind the factory, and shading it, was a large maple tree fully twenty inches in diameter. This was uprooted, and with the exception of ten feet of the trunk, was shattered into pieces as small as stove wood.

Fragments of iron and freshly broken rock are to be found east of the big hill, the height of which is computed to be two hundred feet. Pumpers, who were on tour on the east side of this hill at the time of the disaster, state that a perfect shower of dirt, gravel and fist-size rocks fell for a short time. Upon the unshattered portion of the maple tree mentioned were being placed the ragged bits of flesh which once made up the body of young Fowler. Strung along the trunk the reporter saw the toes of one foot, a finger, a portion of the scalp, large and small strips of flesh and other remnants, which were being gathered from near and from far and which were awaiting the coming of the Coroner. About the spot were gathered a crowd of men, women and boys attracted there by the morbid curiosity engendered in the souls of some by scenes of horror and death-producing casualties. The women jostled with the men to get a glimpse of the nausea producing sight, and looked upon it without a shudder.

The concussion was a remarkably strong one. Within one hundred and fifty yards east and west of the factory site are located two dwellings occupied by families named Pugh and Allen. In one of these the concussion turned all the household furniture topsy-turvy and in the other raised the main floor almost to the ceiling. Messrs. Pugh and Allen say the sensation was an indescribable one. The report was distinctly heard in Parker but strange to say was not heard in Petrolia proper, the intervening hill probably breaking the sound, while in the direction of Parker it followed the creek course without interruption.

THE MURRAYSVILLE GAS WELL.

A Tremendous Flow of Gas—Big Excitement.

The Haymaker gas well struck on Tuesday at Murraysville, on Turtle creek, in Westmoreland county and near the line between that and Allegheny counties, is creating big excitement in that section The Parker City *Daily* says:

The gas was struck in what is called the "fifty-feet." Mr. John Barny was working on the well at the time the gas was struck, and it came out with such force that he was thrown from the stool used for drilling, and it was with great difficulty that he got the tools out.

The roaring of the gas can be heard for ten miles around. People are flocking in from all adjacent parts. Thirty thousand dollars have been offered for the well. There have also been several other offers but I am unable to say what they are. This promises to be one of

THE OLD WORLD.

The Maynooth Catholic College Partially Destroyed.

Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in France from Floods.

THE FAR EAST.

GLADSTONE ON THE SITUATION.

Gladstone, in his speech delivered today at Rhyl, declined to give the Government the confidence they asked on the Afghanistan question and complained of their withholding authoritative information Reviewing the information which was obtainable he showed that the relations with Afghanistan were satisfactory during his administration, and he justified the displeasure of the Ameer at the British occupation of Outtah. He pointed out that the weak power which a professedly chivalrous Government threatened to punish for receiving the Russian Embassy was less culpable than the sender of the embassy. The sending of the embassy was apparently a breach of Russia's engagements to England, but he feared Russia would cite as a justification the unfriendly act of the British government. Gladstone declared that to saddle India with the expenses of the defense against imaginary danger would be an injustice as monstrous as any recorded in the history of the world.

Gladstone, in conclusion asked the people to compare the state of England in 1873 with that in 1878. He energetically defended the Geneva arbitration and thought it far better to make a nation of forty millions a friend than one eighty millions an enemy. What they were now protesting against was not merely a serious false step, but a new system of government by personal responsibility of the sovereign, only too likely to sap the foundations of Monarchy.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.—The *Golos* rejoices over the delay in English operations against Afghanistan. It says as long as peace continues Russia can give arms and money to any one.

MORROCCO.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA—A FAMINE IMPENDING.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The United States Consul at Tangier transmitted a dispatch to the State Department giving an account of the fearful ravages of the cholera in the interior of Morrocco. The misery among the people is great. Business is almost completely paralyzed. Cholera is sweeping over the middle and Southern provinces. Hundreds are dying of starvation. To all these miseries small pox and malignant fevers add their horrors. Never before has Morrocco passed through such a fearful ordeal. All the leading Israelites and many Europeans have fled from Tangier panic-stricken, while, wild and uncertain rumors of ravages of the pestilence in the interior which are brought daily to Tangier by the refugees add to the general consternation. While immense number of persons are starving in the very streets of Tangier, and while merchants are selling all breadstuffs at cost, the authorities still persist in laying a tariff of ten per cent. on all provisions. Add to all these fearful visitations the further fact that neighboring countries have almost completely cut off Morrocco from communication with the outside world, and no gloomier picture can be imagined.

ROME.

A PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, October 31.—Dr. Gillooly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, has been appointed by the Pope to the high position of Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See to Canada and the United States. His jurisdiction will extend to the Catholic clergy of the United States, as in the case of his predecessor, Dr. Conroy. Dr. Gillooly has been for nineteen years Bishop of Elphin, and is distinguished from his fellow Bishops in Ireland by his activity and energy.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF M. LOUIS ANTOINE PAGES—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

PARIS, November 1.—M. Louis Antoine Garnier Pages, died to-day. He took a prominent part in French politics. In the Revolution of 1830 he organized two barricades in the quarter of Saint Avoye. He was afterwards elected Deputy of the arrondissement of Verneuil and took his seat in the Chambers on the "Left," occupying himself specially with the economical and financial questions. In 1848 he was proclaimed Mayor of Paris and a member of the Provisional Government. He took the place of the Finance Minister, and introduced some very radical measures of reform. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly by the two Departments of the Seine and Eure, and chose to sit for the first. He was chosen by the Assembly a member of the Executive Commission, but being displaced by the insurrection in June, he took his former seat as a member of the Assembly, and voted with the moderate faction of the Democratic party with occasional exceptions. He has been a member of three successive Legislative Assemblies of France. He was the author of "The History of the Revolution of 1848." He was born at Marseilles, July 18, 1803.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The election returns for municipal delegates show that eleven departments now represented by twenty-seven Conservative Senators, were won by the Republicans, who lost no department. A Republican majority of twelve or fifteen is confidently expected in the next Senate.

There have been heavy floods and great destruction of life and property in France.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE BURNED.

THE LOSS HEAVY—HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

DUBLIN, November 1.—The Maynooth College is on fire, Engines and firemen have been dispatched from this city.

Great grief is felt here at the news of the burning of St. Patrick's College, at Maynooth. The College was not only a very large, costly and handsome pile of buildings, but was greatly prized for its history and associations. The college was founded by act of the Irish Parliament in 1795, and its exclusive purpose was the education of candidates for the Catholic priesthood. From 1808 to 1845, £8,000 a year was given by the Government for its support. In 1845 the grant was raised to £23,360 per year, and £30,000 given for new buildings. Under the Irish Church Act of 1869 this grant ceased, and the sum of £3,127,333 was given as a compensation. There were twelve professorships and 520 students.

Later—The fire in Maynooth College has been extinguished. Two wings of the college were destroyed. The library is slightly damaged. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Students lost all their personal property. The fire was caused by overheating the warming apparatus.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

CORKEY DECLARED THE WINNER, HAVING WALKED 521 MILES.

LONDON, November 2.—The international pedestrian tournament which began at Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday morning last at five minutes after one, terminated at 10:30 to-night. The competitors numbered twenty-three men and included Weston. The stakes were for £500 with the Astley belt worth £150. Vaughan and Weston were the favorites at the start and betting was five to one against Corkey. At the conclusion the scores stood as follows: Corkey, 521; Brown, 535; Rowell, 469; Hebbert, 440; Ennis of Chicago, 410; Courtney, 404; Day, 400; Richardson, 380. Sixteen thousand persons were present at the close and much enthusiasm prevailed.

THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

THE LONDON PRESS ATTEMPT TO SMOOTH OVER THE QUARREL.

LONDON, November 2.—The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting upon the dispatches from Philadelphia about the fisheries dispute, says: "In a world where no two well informed people think alike on any given subject, why should the fact that Lord Salisbury and Secretary Evarts are unable to take quite the same view of this question create in Philadelphia a profound sensation? Let the whole of the facts be put before the public, and we are sure the men of common sense in both countries will soon arrive at a friendly agreement."

There are no other comments on the subject in the daily or weekly press. There is not sufficient information published here to justify expressions of opinion. All that is known publicly regarding the controversy has come from the United States.

COL. RICHARD REALF.

Thrilling Incidents of His Eventful Career.

His Experience as a Kansas Ranger—In the Toombs at New York—The Father of Triplets.

The New York *World* and *Sun* of October 31, both give lengthy biographical sketches of Col. Richard Realf who suicided at San Francisco on Wednesday. The *Sun* says:

The career of Richard Realf was a strange and romantic one. In the year 1856, when the war against slavery had begun in the Territory of Kansas, and the struggle between the "Border Ruffians" and the "Free State" men was in active progress, a young man, who made his appearance in Lawrence among the multitude of adventurers and champions of liberty who than gathered in that wild region, attracted notice.

He was regarded as one of the most heroic spirits, and most intellectual young man on the Free State side. He took part in scores of warlike adventures against the "Border Ruffians," was always ready for a foray or a song, flitted from part to part of the newly organized Territory whenever danger was to be encountered, associated with John Brown in his adventures at Ossawattamie and along the line of the Ossawattamie river, campaigned with Jim Lane on horseback and on foot wherever that wild and haggard dare devil frontiersman found a foe, and often and again was he seen, in uncouth uniform, with a Sharp's rifle over his shoulder, a smile on h face, and a chanson on his lips, gay as the troubadour touching the guitar of the romanza.

One of the many exploits was the defence of Mount Oread, in the vicinity of Lawrence, which all through that time was the centre of battle and danger for the Free State men, when, with a few kindred spirits, looking from the rude fort on the top of the hill, he saw the red shirted Missourian enemy approaching from the river.

Colonel Realf's intimacy with John Brown is next related by the *Sun*, and the Virginia scheme of the old Abolitionists is referred to, but it seems Realf was absent when the outbreak occurred at Harper's Ferry. He was heard of in Texas some time after that. The article of the *Sun* continues as follows:

"Leaving Texas he was next heard of in Washington, where he turned up as a broken-down man, all his physical attractions gone, cadaverous, impoverished, and and soliciting employment. He obtained a humble place in one of the departments. From there he came to this city, hung around the outskirts of several newspapers, and got, perhaps, some remuneration for poems and other literary work. Falling into some financial difficulty here, he was arrested, taken to the Tombs, and so harshly treated by the police that his life was despaired of; and a letter written by him from the Tombs was as pathetic a thing as misery ever launched upon the world."

The *Sun* next relates Col. Realf's experiences in Pittsburgh, which have been previously published. One incident of his career after he left here is given by the *World* as follows:

"Last winter Rossiter Johnson, the editor of the *Little Classics*, noticed in one of the city papers an item stating that a woman named Relif, in Harlem, had given birth to triplets, and that she was sadly in need of assistance. Conjecturing that she was his friend's wife, he was impelled to seek her out, and found it to be as he had supposed. Realf was absent from the city, and when he returned was hurt at the publicity given to his private affairs, for he shrank from notoriety of any kind. His condition was, however, very bad. He was out of health, his eyes having failed him, his wife was sick, there was an infant family on his hands, and his means were exhausted. The readiest methods of relief were adopted. He was admitted to the Ophthamic Hospital on Twenty-third street, his wife was sent to the hospital on Ward's Island and the triplets were put in an infant hospital on Staten Island."

From New York Col. Realf went to San Francisco, where he committed suicide as stated.

DEATH OF JERRY MURPHY.

The White Winged Messenger Finally Calls the Repairman Away.

Jerry Murphy, recently employed as operator in the fire alarm telegraph died at his home about half-past seven o'clock November 1 of consumption. The deceased had been in the employ of the fire department for eight or nine years, during most of which time he served as repairman. His duties called him out at all hours of the day and night and while climbing up the poles and fixing the wires he contracted consumption. The disease grew on him until a few months ago he was unable to stand further exposure and was transferred into the telegraph office. The disease grew still worse, however, and a few weeks ago Jerry was carried home from the office too ill to work. He continued to sink until at the hour stated when death relieved him of his sufferings.

Mr. Murphy was between forty-two and forty-five years of age. He served during part of the late war in the Union army. He was a man of impulsive motive, but for all that was exceedingly popular with policemen, firemen, Fire Commissioners and, in short, with all whom he met. He was fond of telling a story and has many an evening entertained his friends in the Senate Chamber at City Hall cracking jokes and telling funny stories. Jerry was married and leaves a wife and two children. He was a good fellow, whose sad death will be sincerly regreted by all who knew him. The Fire Department will doubtless attend the funeral.

The storage department of Green's knitting mill at Umsterdam, New York burned yesterday morning. The falling walls crushed into Schuyler and Bloods mill burying three men in the shattered machinery. Charles Lutton lost a leg and the other two were slightly injured. Green's loss was $50,000; insurance, $25,000. Schuyler and Blood's loss was $10,000 which is insured.

WASHINGTON.

Sherman Writes a Letter on Conditi on of Treasury.

Character of Arguments He Advances to Show the Country is Prepared for Resumption.

Two Banks Close their Doors--Cause of the Suspension.

A Proclamation Fixing November 28th as a Day of Thanksgiving.

SHERMAN ON HIS PET RESUMPTION POLICY.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Secretary Sherman has written the following letter in regard to the condition of the Treasury for specie resumption:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, October 31.—*To J. LeRoy H. Dodd, Buchanan, Mich:* SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. making certain inquiries as to the condition of the Treasury for resumption and the amount of paper circulation per capita in this country and principal countries of Europe. In reply I have to inform you that on the 1st inst. the coin balance of the Treasury was $232,659,646. This entire amount, however, was not available for resumption purposes but subject to liabilities as follows: Interest due and unpaid, $9,345,289; debt on which interest has ceased, $12,524,690; interest thereon, $375,585; coin certificates, gold, $32,826,600; coin certificates, silver, $1,848,070; unclaimed interest, $9,547; unmatured bonds call for resumption, $41,500,000; total, 98,427,281; leaving for resumption purposes, $134,231,865. The coin receipts into the Treasury will probably exceed by a considerable amount the coin payments between now and January, 1879, so that at least the above balance will be then available for resumption. It should also be borne in mind that meanwhile there is no probability of the entire coin liabilities being presented for payment.

Ac to the paper circulation of European countries this Department has not information except what can be obtained from publications open to all. The London *Economist* of September 14th, 1878, (the latest at hand) states the amount of paper circulation of the banks in the United Kingdom, less amount retained by the banking department of the Bank of England to be £43,966,971 sterling. The circulation of the Bank of France (which alone in France has authority to issue notes) to be, September 5th, £94,710,000 sterling, and that the Imperial Band of Germany, September 7th, £30,415,000 sterling. It is understood that some country banks of Germany have authority, under certain restrictions, to issue notes, but as the amount issued is not stated in financial publications it is believed to be inc nsiderable. Reducing these amounts t the currency of this country the per capita of circulation appears to be as follows:

Country.	Circulation.	Latest Est'm'd Population.	Per Capita.
France	480,907 000	36,905,788	12 48
United Kingdom	213,965,000	33,474,000	6 39
Germany	148,018,000	42,727,360	3 46
United States	688,197,275	47,000,000	14 59

It will be seen that the aggregate as well as the par capita amount of paper circulation is larger in this country than in any of the other countries named and largely in excess of any except that of France. In that country, however, the circulation has been reduced to the amount above stated since November, 1873, from $6?2,000,000, a reduction of $141,093,000, while in the same period the metallic reserve of the bank has increased from $146,000,000 to $435,000,000. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

TWO BANKS NOT READY FOR RESUMPTION.

The German American National Bank, which grew out of the German American Savings Bank, and occupied the same building, suspended this morning. The German American Savings Bank has also closed its doors, and put up the following notice: "Owing to the suspension of the German National Bank, this bank is forced to close." The officials of the Savings Bank declare their institution is sound. Both banks were owned and patronized principally by Germans, and the suspension causes much surprise. An excited crowd surrounds the building.

The cause of the failure was the inability of the bank to realize upon real estate mortgages. The National Bank Examiner, now in charge, states that it is probable the depositors will be paid in full.

ANDERSON'S STATEMENTS CUT TO PIECES.

Mr. Gibson, when spoken to this evening about James E. Anderson's affidavit said: "The statements in his affidavit affecting me are false. I never heard of the things of which he speeks." Maddox and Sypher declare Anderson's statements relating to them to be false.

COAL OIL TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, November 1.–Supervising Inspector Fehrenbach reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, desiring to introduce a grade of refined petroleum which will stand a fire test of not less than 300 degrees Fahrenheit, applied to him for authority to use such oil on steamers in the Seventh district.

Mr. Fehrenbach directed that no coal oil, crude or refined petroleum can be carried or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers, basing his decision upon the provisions of Section 4472 of the Revised Statutes governing the steamboat inspection service. But in referring to the rule adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Inspector found that any oil which will stand a fire test of 300 degrees Fahrenheit may be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers.

In view of the apparent conflict between the statute and the rule referred to, the question, Can a passenger steamer, lawfully carry as stores refined petroleum which will stand a fire test of 300 degrees Fahrenheit? was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, whose opinion is given in these terms:

The statute referred to forbids, in express terms, the transportation of *coal oil, crude or refined petroleum* on passenger trains. It then excepts "refined petroleum," which will not ignite at a temperature of less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and permits it to be carried under certain restrictians on board such vessels "upon routes where there is no other practicable mode of transporting it."

The paragraph of the rule referred to says: "Any oil which will stand a fire test of 300 degrees Fahrenheit may be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers." I think the rule above quoted, so far as it may be applicable to "refined petroleum," is not in accordance with the statute, and must, therefore, be disregarded. The restriction in the law which governs the transportation of oil having a fire test of 110 degrees must be enforced against the petroleum referred to by the Supervising Inspector, and which, he says, it is claimed, will stand a fire test of 300 degrees. I am, therefore, of opinion, that a passenger steamer can not lawfully carry as stores refined petroleum, although it will stand a fire test of 300 degrees Fahrenheit, unless it be upon routes where there is no other practical mode of transporting it.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

A Man Arrested for a Murder Committed in Sharpsburg.

Intelligence was received in the city November 1 that Robert A. Davis had been arrested at Kankakee, Ills., on a charge of murdering Samuel Rogers at Sharpsburg eight years ago. Davis admits the killing but claims that it was unintentional. The dispatch further claims that "Davis gave himself away to a married woman with whom he was too intimate and this led to his arrest."

It will be remembered that Davis and Rogers were playing base ball in Sharpsburg in 1869, when the former struck Rogers on the head with a bat, crushing in his skull and killing him instantly. Rogers apparently had given no cause for striking the murderous blow, but both the men had been at enmity before. Davis fled and had not since been heard of until the Associated Press dispatch brought the intelligence of his arrest. County Detective Peter Dressler left for Kankakee last evening to bring the prisoner back to this city.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Number of Cases Filed in Each County in This District.

Interesting Statistics From Lindsay's Manual.

Lindsay's Bankruptcy Manual, about ready for sale, contains some interesting statistics some of which we produce. The Manual shows the number of persons in each county of the Western District of Pennsylvania, by or against whom petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy have been filed in the United States District Court under the act of 1867. They aggregate 5,543, of which number Allegheny county furnishes the largest, 1,581; about 28.5 per cent. of the whole number. Luzerne comes next, with 510, while Crawford is put down at 430 and Erie 379. During this time there was not one case from Sullivan county. The total number of cases, was 4,233. We also find that the act went into operation on the 1st of June, 1867, and its repeal took effect on the 1st of September, 1878. A debtor owing $300, and unable to pay the same, was entitled to the benefit of its provisions. A creditor whose claim amounted to $250 could ask for the adjudication of his debtor. In June, 1874, the act was amended; by which a debtor could only be forced into bankruptcy upon petition of one-fourth in number of his creditors, whose probable claims aggregated one-third of all the claims against the debtor's estate. Counties where oil is produced, grouped together, show that nearly 1,400 cases were presented. Luzerne and Northumberland coal regions are also heavy and the lumber regions, too, suffered severely.

The following statement shows the population of each county in this district in 1870 and the number of cases filed:

County.	Population in 1870.	Number of Bankrupts.
Allegheny	262,204	1,581
Armstrong	43,382	87
Beaver	31,148	46
Bedford	29,035	9
Blair	38,091	108
Butler	36,510	189
Bradford	38,204	100
Cam ria	36,969	54
Cameron	4,273	32
Clearfield	25,741	62
Clarion	26,357	111
Clinton	13,211	88
Centre	34,418	24
Crawford	63,832	430
Columbia	28,796	41
Elk	8,488	20
Erie	65,973	379
Fulton	9,360	4
Forest	4,010	14
Fayette	43,284	53
Greene	25,887	72
Huntingdon	31,251	42
Indiana	36,124	45
Jefferson	27,658	42
Juniata	17,390	11
Lawrence	27,298	71
Luzerne	160,915	510
Lycoming	47,626	132
Mercer	49,977	185
Mifflin	17,508	26
Montour	15,214	19
McKean	8,825	62
Northumberland	41,444	77
Potter	11,266	17
Snyder	15,606	11
Somerset	28,226	20
Sullivan	6,191	7
Susquehanna	37,503	55
Tioga	35,097	99
Union	15,565	25
Venango	47,925	281
Warren	23,897	129
Washington	48,483	63
Westmoreland	58,719	99
Wyoming	14,555	38
Residing in other States and Districts		18
Total number bankrupts		5,543
Total number cases		4,233

A Story of the Times.

The following story tells in advance what will be of too frequent an occurrence, should the coming winter prove to be a severe one. It presents a sad case of destitution, and cries aloud to all in the possession of wealth to remember the poor. We copy from a New York City paper:

"In the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Newark, New Jersey, Henay Bussy was arraigned yesterday for breaking into the freight-house of the Newark and New York Railroad and stealing a canvass wagon cover. He pleaded guilty, and said that he committed the theft because his wife and children were without food. Mrs. Bussy was in the Court with a babe in her arms. She wept bitterly while her husband was on the stand, and, as he was being led away, she cried out:

"Judge, in the name of God have mercy on my husband, our children are starving.'

"The spectators were affected by the woman's grief, and Judge Titsworth called her to the bar and questioned her closely for several minutes. She said that her husband was a stage carpenter, and that he had worked in the Jersey City Opera house until it closed six weeks ago, since which time he has been out of work. They have four children, two of whom are ill. The rent was due on Friday, and the children had nothing to eat, and her husband started out in the hope of earning a little money with which to buy bread for his little ones. Mrs. Bussy said that she had not seen her husband since that time until she met him in the Court-room. Judge Titsworth said he would make the punishment light in view of the circumstances. Bussy was sent to jail for ten days."

Boss Shepherd on a Big Picture.

[Washington Special.]

It is already well known that Mrs. Fawcett, an artist of this city, has undertaken the task of preserving Joe Bradley and his associates in oil. Although the picture professes to be historical, it is filled up with portraits, more or less good, of many persons who had no connection with the Commission, and who were not present at its sittings at all. Conspicuous among the figures stands Boss Shepherd, smiling upon Joe Bradley as a man after his own heart, who wrote an oppinion one way, and then quickly voted the other way to make the eight by seven.

Congress will probably be asked to buy this painted representation of a deed of shame, and it will be curious to follow the vote, if such a proposition should be ventured. Alternatively, it is suggested to buy the picture, and present it, as was done on a recent occasion, by a person more generous than discriminating.

Advice from Lansing, Michigan, states that the Supreme Court of that State has just decided in two cases tried before it, that the American Insurance Company of Chicago cannot collect its installment notes in Michigan.

THE MARKED ARM.

Click! In the dead of the night a sharp sound wakened Mrs. Halifont. The room was dark. Not even a gleam of moon or starlight fell through the curtains of the windows. It was a very strange sound indeed, but she saw nothing, heard nothing more.

She sat up, leaning on her dimpled left elbow, and put out her right hand and touched her husband's shoulder. He lay upon his pillow sound asleep, and did not waken at her touch.

"It must have been a dream," said Mrs. Halifont; and her young head—she was only the bride of a year—nestled down again closer to her husband's arm, and slept again.

Click!

This time the sound did not arouse Mrs. Halifont. It was her husband who awakened. He did not pause to listen, but grasped the revolver beneath his pillow and jumped out of bed at once. In an alcove in the next room stood a safe which contained valuables. It was not one of the wonderful new safes which defy fire and burglars, but an old one that had been in the family a long while. Mr. Halifont knew on the instant that some one was opening this safe.

A man of courage, a man who never hesitated in the face of danger—one, too, who had a warm regard for his worldly possessions. Mr. Halifont strode at once into the room where he knew house-breakers were at work, and, running in the dark against a powerful man, tackled him at once.

The light of the lantern flashed across the room. There were two more men. Three against one.

The sound of blows, struggling, and the reports of a pistol, raoused the young wife once more. Amid her terror she had the good sense to light the gas. It shone upon a spectacle of horror. Her husband, weltering in his blood, wrestling with a gigantic man, whose features were concealed by a mask of black crape; a man, the upper part of whose person was clothed only in a knitted woolen shirt of some dark color, with sleeves that left his great arm bare. On the right one, the one which clutched Mr. Halifont's throat, was a red mark or brand, a scar, a birth-mark. It would have been impossible for Mrs. Halifont, even in a calmer moment, to tell what it was; but it indelibly impressed itself upon her mind, as she bravely cast herself into the struggle, and fought with all her might to drag the horrible hand from her husband's throat, screaming all the while for aid.

A blow, a kick would have silenced her. The burglar must have known that, but there are very bad men who could not use violence toward a woman to save their own lives. This man could not. His companions had flown with their booty; help might have arrived at any moment. With a great effort he wrenched himself from the clutch of his victim, and let go his throat, and sped away. It was not too soon. Assistance arrived, now that it was too late, but Mr. Halifont did not live to tell the story. He was mortally wounded. His young wife watched by his bedside until he breathed his last, then dropped beside it senseless.

For weeks she raved in wild delirium of the murderous hand, of the great muscular arm with the scar upon it, and called upon them all to save her husband's life; but she was young, and had a fine constitution. After a while her health returned, and at last her mind regained its equipoise.

She removed from the city and took up her abode in a lonely country place, with a favorite sister for a companion. She had resolved, as all widows who have loved their husbands do at first, to remain a widow forever. And, indeed, though many men would gladly have tempted one so young, beautiful and wealthy to change her mind on this point, she seemed to care less for any one of them than for the kitten which purred upon her knee or the little black-and-tan terrier which ran by her side along the garden paths. She was nineteen when her husband was murdered; at thirty-two she was still true to his memory.

Is any one forever utterly true to another's memory out of a romance—any one who does not die young? I fear not. In this, the lapsing summer of the woman's life, when she pretended to believe that autumn had actually come, temptation to incansistency assailed her. For many years a fine house upon the neighboring estate had been empty, but now there came to take possession of it a gentleman not yet forty. A widower with plenty of money and no children; a handsome man, well built and stalwart, with magnificent black hair, and eyes that were like black diamonds. Spanish eyes; indeed, he called himself a Spaniard, and his speech betrayed a foreign accent.

The dark eyes and the blue ones met, a few neighborly words exchanged, a call followed soon. Mrs. Halifont felt a new emotion creeping into her heart. She felt pleased and flattered by this stranger's admiration. Then she knew she was loved, and rejoiced, and so discovered that she herself loved again.

At first she was angry with herself; then she wept over her inconstancy, but at last she yielded utterly. After all, it was the love that made her untrue. Since she had loved, she could never pride herself on being faithful again, and so she listened to the sweet words that, despite herself, made her happy; and promised to marry Colonel Humphries,

When a widow does marry a second time she generally contrives to make a fool of herself.

Mrs. Halifont had certainly not done as foolishly as some widows do. She had neither chosen a little boy nor a titled Italian without money enough to keep himself in maccaroni. Her future husband was older than herself, and too rich to be suspected of any intention of being a fortune-hunter; but after all, no one knew him. He came into the neighborhood without letters of introduction to any one, and whether he won his fortune by trade or came to it by inheritance remained a mystery.

There were those who shrugged their shoulders and declared that Mrs. Halifont would regret not having chosen some one of whom more was known—some retired merchant, some gentleman of fortune whose father had been known to her friends. Nothing, to be sure, could be said against this Spaniard or Cuban with the English name; but who knew anything in his favor?

However, no one said this to Mrs. Halifont, and if any one had, words never changed a waman's fancy yet. Mrs. Halifont believed in Colonel Humphries, and meant to marry him.

Indeed the trousseau was prepared and the wedding-day fixed, all was ready, and Ida Halifont believed herself to be a very happy woman. She once more built castles in the air. Her old sorrow seemed to fade away in the distance. She was a girl again.

At last twenty-four hours lay between her and her wedding-day.

She was busy in her sewing-room on this last day, finishing some ruffles in lace and ribbon, and singing softly to herself, when suddenly the house was filled with cries.

An old man-servant, while cutting the grass upon the lawn, had wounded himself seriously. The doctor was sent for at once, but he was not at home, and meanwhile poor Zebedee was bleeding to death.

Suddenly Ida Halifont remembered that Mr. Humphries had said that he understood wounds as well as though he had been bred a surgeon. Without this it would have been natural for her to call on one who was soon to be her protector in a moment of anxiety. She would call him herself, that there might be no delay; and seizing her garden-hat, she ran along a little path that led from her ground to that of Mr. Humphries, climbing a low fence to save time which would have been lost in reaching a gate, and so gained the rear of the dwelling, of which to-morrow she would be mistress.

She thought herself terrified and distressed. She felt rather injured in that such an unpleasant thing as the wounding of poor Zebedee should have happened on the eve of her wedding-day. Ten minutes after she thought of herself at that moment utterly at ease—wondrously happy—for as she reached those windows and peeped half timidly through the curtains, a thing happened that made all she had ever suffered appear as nothing.

The room, the window of which she had approached, was one that opened out of a conservatory. She saw Colonel Humphries busy with some rare plants he had just set out to the warm sunshine that fell through the glass. He had taken off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. Now he left the conservatory and coming forward proceeded to wash his hands in a basin of water that had been set ready for him. He was close to Ida Halifont. He did not see her, but she could have reached out her hand and touched him.

Why did she not speak, and call him by name. Why did she sink down upon her hands and tremble like an aspen leaf! Alas! the awful reason was this: Upon that arm to which she was about to give the right to clasp her in tenderest embrace she saw a terrible mark—a mark she had seen once before. She knew its shape and size and color. Her eyes had been rivited upon it as the sinewy hand, at the wrist of which it ended, grasped her dying husband's throat. She had learned it off by heart; she could not be deceived. Though years had rolled away, that horrible marked arm was not to be forgotten or mistaken for any other.

Suddenly Colonel Humphries felt himself grasped by a hand that, small as it was, had the fierce clutch of a tiger's claw. The fingers closed over that red mark—a white face came close to his.

"You are my husband's murderer!" hissed a voice in his ear.

Then the two stood staring at each other.

He made no denial; he only looked down at the red mark upon his arm and cursed it aloud.

"How dared you to make love to me?" she gasped. "You—"

"Because I loved you," he said, "Woman, if I had not fallen in love with you that night, I would have killed you also. It was risking my life to spare you, with your screams calling men to hunt me down—"

"Oh, if you had but killed me then!" she moaned.

"Well, I am at your mercy now," he said:

She answered:

"You can kill! I wish you would. I pray do it. You killed my husband. The murderer of my husband must be brought to justice, and I—yesterday, nay, an hour ago—I loved you! O, God, pity me! I have loved this man, this thief, who came in the night to rob my husband, and who murdered him.

She remembered saying this. Afterward a strange drowsiness overcame her. She seemed to let go her hold upon the world. She faintly recognized the fact that Colonel Humphries knelt at her feet and kissed her hands. Then there were blank hours, and strange, wild dreams: and she awakened in the twilight and found herself bound fast to a great arm-chair, long cords about her arms tying her hands and confining her feet.

So her servants found her: but she was the only living being in the great house. Colonel Humphries and his two black servants had vanished, no one knew whither.

The empty bottle of chloroform on the floor—the fact that he had left little behind him, and that he had always kept his money in a form that left him free to leave the country at any time, all proved that detection had been prepared for. And he was never traced—or had the means to bribe those who were set upon his track.

Ida Haifont lived through it all. She lives to-day in the quiet house beside the river, but no one has ever seen her smile since that hour. No one will ever see her smile again; and from her deepest slumbers the often starts in terror, fancying that she sees uplifted menacingly above that cruel, terrible arm marked with the blood-red stain. There is no hope of happiness for her, for she never can forget that this arm has also embraced her.

WHAT WOMEN NEED.

Some of the Causes of their Bad Management and Worse Manners.

[New York Nation.]

What most women need next after health and power of acquisition, and the consequence which springs from having acquired something; is a tolerable amount of administrative capacity. Housekeeping is administration on a small scale. It includes the faculty of getting the most for one's money, and managing servants and children. If it were likely to be a man's vacation to the extent to which it is likely to be a woman's, he would undoubtedly be prepared for it by some sort of apprenticeship. He would have to learn in some subordinate capacity the proper mode of buying and preparing food, and of procuring and taking care of furniture and clothing, and of ruling servants. He would be trained to receive company by some experience of the art of entertaining both in its material and æsthetic aspect. No one would ever guess, however, from an inspection of an average school course, that a girl was to be the head of that most complex result of civilization, a modern household, with its thousand duties, responsibilities and relations. No one would ever suppose that the very end and aim of a nation's existence, the main use of its armies and navies, and commerce, and police, and manufactures, and inventions, was the multiplication of well-ordered parlors, with agreeable and efficient women in them, and yet this is strictly true. All our toiling, and fighting, and traveling, and producing ends in this. When a man has set up a happy home he feels, and the whole community agrees with him, that the best work of his life is done.

It is not only good administration, however, in the ordinary sense of buying and managing and enforcing discipline, that women are expected to contribute to it. They are expected to make it attractive to the outside world by good manners, and, in fact, are expected by their cultivation of manners to restrain or counteract the tendency to brutality and coarseness among men, which seems an inseparable accompaniment of the *regime* of competition. The foundation of good manners is undoubtedly tact and quick sympathy, and these cannot be implanted by any didactic process; but a great deal can, nevertheless, be done at school to aid in the formulation of manners. For example, there is no such hinderance to good manners as fussiness and pretense—that is, an uncontrollable and restless desire to produce the impression that you are something other, if not better, than your natural self.

Now, fussiness and pretense, the absence of "modest stillnes and humility," are all over the country the curse of girls' schools. The evil reaches its last limits in the city high schools; a street-car full of the older girls of one of these institutions, eager for the notice of the passengers, talking in loud, "hollerin" voices, confident to the last degree in the power of their own attractiveness, ignorant of what reserve means, and anxious that every word they say should be heard by everybody within ten rods, is, perhaps, as disheartening a spectacle of the kind as our civilization presents, because it indicates the absence of all moral and social training from the best seats of education we have. But the root of the evil as well as the evil itself is to be found in a large number of our girls' schools. The daily attempt in which so many of them are engaged to cover ground that can not be covered, to make a show of instruction which can not be given, and which teachers and pupils know is not given, and which has no real adaptation to the practical needs of life, which every girl secretly intends to forget as soon as she is married, naturally creates an atmosphere of sham in which good manners can not grow, or can only grow in rare natures. No woman's manners are so good if she is not simple, after passing some of her best years in trying to impose on people as the possessor of accomplishments which she really does not possess.

One of the commonest defects of woman's domestic manners is, as regards women in moderate circumstance, a false shame about their mode of life. Not one of them in a hundred has been prepared by training to meet any thing in the shape of an unexpected visit or intrusion with cheerful courtesy, or even calm fortitude. On the contrary, the school influence, in nine cases out of ten, has helped to give to the discovery by a stranger that they do not always dress and eat as they seem to do on gala days, the air of a calamity which the strongest nature cannot be expected to resist. The result has been, both in the United States and in England, almost to extinguish simple and informal hospitality. An average woman, among plain people, is crushed by a men dropping unexpectedly in to a meal, and sits at the table in silent and flustered pain, whereas her preparation ought to have prepared her to meet such crisis with a smiling front, if not with positive enjoyment. Part of the drill of every school out to be the reception of a wife in an old gown, to a dinner of corned-beef and cabbage of an unlooked for guest, thoughtlessly brought home by a reckless husband.

AMERICAN BEER.

The Best Brew Exhibited at the Paris Exhibition.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that of the nine grand prizes carried off by exhibitors from the United States at the Paris Exhibition one was for lager beer in casks. It was obtained by a Philadelphia firm of brewers. The remaining eight grand prizes were for art work in silver, for the phonograph and telephone, for the multiple acoustic telegraph, for engineering models, for mowing and reaping machines, for sewing machines, for a steam engine, and for a specimen of cotton. Gold medals were also given to three of our larger beer brewers, silver medals to three, and a bronze medal was awarded to one. If, therefore, we accept the verdict of the Paris jury, one of the arts in which the United States are most proficient is that of the brewing of beer. Yet it is not many years since the proposal to send our malt liquors to Europe would have been treated as quite preposterous. Commenting on this the New York *Sun* says:

The brewing interest has, in fact, grown to be one of the most important in the country, and many great fortunes have been made out of it. Lager beer has not only reduced the consumption of ale, but it has also largely replaced spirits with thousands of men who once relied for artificial stimulation on spirituous drinks alone, which are more fiery, and are more injurious when taken in the quantities most of their consumers demand. Lager beer, therefore, has been a valuable temperance agent; and fortunately, too, the growth of the taste for it and the active competition among the brewers to supply the vast market have resulted in the improvement of the quality of the article. It is true, however, that the enormous demand has also stimulated the adulteration of the beer and brought a great deal of poor and deleterious stuff into consumption. But nowhere in the world is better beer now brewed than in the United States. Experts in lager did not need the Paris jury's verdict to convince them of that fact.

The success of our American brewers at Paris, it must be remembered, was won in a competition with the most noted brewers of England, not to speak of nearly a hundred brewers from Austria, Bavaria, and France. Our beer exhibit is reported to have produced "an immense sensation among both the jurors and the brewer experts, who pronounced it to be 'superior to any malt liquor ever drank upon the Continent.'"

The danger about beer is that it may be adulterated with dangerous substances. Strychnine is very commonly used in foreign beer, and in some of our own also, but the experts who tested the American brews which took the prizes at Paris pronounced the flavor to be mild and pleasant, and the color rich and clear as amber, and found no strychnine in them. We wish that all our brewers could submit their beer to such test with the same result; but, as a matter of fact, unrivalled as our best beer is, too large a

THE OLD WORLD.

Great Activity Prevailing in Russian and English Armies,

In Anticipation of an Unfavorable Reply of the Ameer.

THE APPROACHING CONFLICT.

A NEW DIVISION FORMING IN THE ENGLISH ARMY IN INDIA.

LONDON, November 6.—A dispatch from Calcutta points to the order just issued, for the formation from the Madras and Bombay armies of a new devision for the frontier, as a clear indication that the Government expects an unfavorable reply to its ultimatum.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is daily kept posted on the movements of our forces in India, and is also apprized of the situation of affairs through the Russian Embassy in London.

The *Daily News* has dispatched Mr. Forbes, special correspondent to the Afghanistan frontier.

ACTIVITY IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Lord Lytton has unlimited power given him from the home government to decide on all matters relative to the Afghan expedition without referring to the London foreign office. The Russians are making surveys. One party has prepared a march route across the Panier in the direction of Cashmere, while another has surveyed the country and drawn up a route for troops from Samarcand to Cabul. Orders have been given for several Russian men of war to leave the Baltic before close of navigation, in order to assist in any hostilities that may occur during the winter.

AUSTRIA.

ACTION OF PARLIAMENT IN BOSNIAN QUESTION.

VIENNA, November 6.—The Lower Houte of the Reichrath, by a vote of 169 to 70, adopted an address in reply to a speech from the throne, after a debate, during which Baron Von Pretis Cagnodo demonstrated that the occupation of Bosnia, which was authorized by all the Powers, including Turkey, was necessary to prevent the development of the forces in the Balkan peninsula, which would sooner or later clash with the interests of Austria.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM—GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, November 6.—The snow storm at Vienna on Sunday last, was very heavy. All the railways and telegraph lines in that section are interrupted. The parks and trees in the city were greatly injured. The snow lies several feet deep. The storm extended throughout Austria.

RUSSIA.

WON'T CARRY OUT THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 6.—The *Golos* declares that Western Europe must be given to understand that it is impossible, in the present situation, for Russia to fulfill the treaty of Berlin.

GERMANY.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE BISMARCK'S DAUGHTER.

BERLIN, November 6.—Countess Marie, daughter of Prince Bismarck was married to-day, to Count Rantzau. Crown Prince Frederick William and Princess Victoria were present at the ceremony.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

JEAN JACQUES FAZY, a Swiss political economist is dead.

THE Hungarian Diet rejected a motion for the impeachment of the Ministry, by a vote of 170 to 90.

THE German papers announce the foundation of a free trade league, to combat the spread of the protectionist tendencies.

ENGLISH and Danish influences are said to be working to induce the Duke of Cumberland to recognize the situation in Hanover and accept the Guelph motto.

A NORWEGIAN whaler, which has returned from the Arctic Ocean, reports that off Nova Zembla she was boarded by two principal Russian schooners and robbed of everything portable.

THE counsel of Monacas, who attempted to assassinate King Alfonso, requested a day's time to prepare for the defense, but the tribunal refused the delay. The counsel will appeal to the high court.

THAT VICTORY OF MILES.

Another and Disparaging Side to the First Reports.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Several officers of the Hayden expedition are in this city en route to Washington to make a report of the season's work in the Western wilds. One of the gentlemen, prominently connected with the expedition, gives the Chicago *Times* a very different account of General Miles' capture of Bannock Indians from anything yet published, and which will no doubt cause something of a sensation in military circles. He states that the Bannocks wanted to surrender, and sent a Crow scout, accompanied by two Bannocks, to General Miles' camp to arrange for terms of capitulation. General Miles at the time was away escourting a pleasure party through the Yellowstone Park. The party consisted of a large number of his relatives and friends; ladies and gentlemen, who were furnished with a guard of soldiers, and, in portable shape, all the necessaries and conveniences of modern civilized life. When informed of the arrival of the two Bannocks, General Miles ordered them put in irons, and leaving enough soldiers to safely guard his high-toned friends in their luxurious frontier life, he set out with the remainder of his forces for the Bannock camp. The poor Indians, seeing the soldiers coming, joyfully turned out to meet them and gave themselves up. General Miles ordered his men to fire upon them, which they did, killing Indians, men, women and children indiscriminately. Seeing that they were to be mercilessly butchered the Indians turned to and showed resistance, but were soon overpowered.

This is an account of General Miles' glorious capture of the Bannocks, as given by a member of the Hayden expedition.

END OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Another Card Stating It Is Safe for Refugees to Return Home.

MEMPHIS, November 6.—The Board of Health officially report three deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

The following will be published to-morrow: "*To the Public:* In view of the rumors which have so disquieted our people, we deem it our duty to state that we know of no cases of yellow fever occurring with returned refugees who have not been exposed in infected districts. We may expect cases of fever to occur for some weeks yet among those who have been heretofore exposed, and think we are safe in stating that the fever will not spread from these cases. We regard it safe for refugees to return, if the directions of the Board of Health be complied with in ventilating and famigating their houses before occupation. No application has been made to the Howards for nurses within the past twenty-four hours. [Signed,] D. D. Saundges, President of the Board of Health; R. W. Mitchell, Medical Director Howard Association; A. D. Langstaff, President of Howard Association.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Weather clear; thermometer 80. Deaths, 3; cases reported 21; total deaths, 3,972; total cases, 13,318.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Escobedo Paroled—The Next Presidency of the Republic.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 30.—General Escobedo has been liberated on parole, on account of ill health. A proposition is being advanced to extend the term of President Diaz for two years, he having refused to serve a second term. Senor Zamacona, by his course in the United States, has gained such popularity that he is prominently spoken of as the next President of Mexico. This plainly shows that public opinion favors intimate and friendly relations with the United States.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Washington Shemas, a wealthy shoe dealer of New York, and an active Tammany politician, suicided on Tuesday night on account of his disappointment over the result of the election.

In the case of the steamers Denmark and England, seized for silk smuggling at New York, Secretary Sherman has remitted all fines, penalties and forfeitures upon payment by the owners of $10,000 and costs.

In the kid glove case, the Secretary of the Treasury decided upon the report of Assistant Secretary French that the action of the Collector at New York be affirmed, leaving to importers any remedy they may have in the courts.

The annual meeting of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union convened in Baltimore yesterday. One hundred and eighty delegates were present from nineteen States, including all the New England and Middle States, and most of the Western States.

Governor Bishop of Ohio, has appointed the following delegates to represent Ohio at the Chicago Convention for the promotion of American commerce: Frank Hurd, Toledo; Henry O'Hagan, Sandusky; W. L. Brown, Youngstown; James E. Neal, Hamilton; George L. Converse, Columbus; Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens; Frank McKinney, Piqua; William Dixon, Cincinnati; William Edwards, Cleveland; W. W. Scarboro, Cincinnati; W. D. Beckham, Dayton; B. W. Caldwell, W. L. O'Brien and Samuel Thomas, Columbus; J. K. Newcomer, Marion; J. H. Devercaux, Cleveland; G. W. Andrews, Wapakoneta; W. W. Peabody, Cincinnati; Oscar F. Moore, Portsmouth, and Jefferson Palm, Warren.

What Sweetens the Mouth.

preserves and whitens the teeth, keeps the gums from becoming spongy, neutralizes all impurities that adhere to the deutal enamel, and effectually prevents the tooth ache? Anybody can answer this simple question who has ever witnessed the wonderful effects of that matchless vegetable preparation—Sozodont.

Closer than a brother sticks Spaulding's Glue. TTS

"How Long Have I Been Asleep?

Only three minutes! Why, it seems a year, for I have been traveling all over Europe, and having a delightful time. Are my teeth really out? When, and how did you extract them?" said a gentleman yesterday at 278 Penn avenue. The exclamations of surprise and rejoicing made by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's patients would fill volumes. The doctor has had more practice in administering anæsthetics than any surgeon in the State, and is always successful in producing entire and blissful unconsciousness.

The Election Over.

As the election is now over, farmers have more time to devote to tilling the soil. To do this properly agricultural implements are necessary. Frequent mention has been made in these columns calling the attention of our readers to the establishment of A. B. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny. This firm have a fine line of implements, and all farmers who have purchased of them endorse this statement. The firm take pride in furnishing the agricultural community not only with the Smith mower and reaper, but implements of other makes than their own. Repairing is also done promptly.

Thirty Thousand Sets of Teeth

In actual service in this vicinity, and all giving satisfaction to the wearers, is the best advertisement that Dr. Quincy A. Scott can have. Call at 278 Penn avenue, if you want a set of teeth which will pleases you in every respect. The Dr. makes a set with artifical gums for $8 which is better than others charge $12 for.

MARRIED.

GAZZAM—READING—On Wednesday, October **30, 1878**, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. **2126** Walnut street, by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. J. H. Scofield of New Jersey, JOSEPH M. GAZZAM of Pittsburgh, and MARY ANN, daughter of John G. Reading, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

WHITE—On Saturday morning, November **2, 1878**, at **6:33** o'clock, WM. J. WHITE, JR., son of John White, Jr., in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

PLUMER—At the family residence, Columbia, South Carolina, on Wednesday, October **30, 1878**, Mrs. ELIZA G. PLUMER, wife of the Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., formerly of this city.

CASSIDY—On Wednesday afternoon, October **30, 1878**, at **5** o'clock, HELEN E., wife of E. T. Cassidy and daughter of John M. Irwin.

KINE—At the residence of her parents, McKeesport, October **30, 1878**, at **10:40** P. M., JENNIE A., eldest daughter of William and Margaret Faucett and wife of D. I. K. Kine, aged thirty-eight years.

KINCAID—On Thursday morning, October **31, 1878**, FOREST, youngest son of James T. and Mary B. Kincaid, aged three years and ten months.

JOHNSTON—On Wednesday, October **30, 1878**, at **3** P. M., at her late residence in Noblestown, Mrs. NANCY JOHNSTON, widow of John Johnston, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

BOODY—On Wednesday morning, October **30, 1878**, at **6** o'clock, MARGARET BOODY, aged seventy-six years.

DIETZ—On Wednesday morning, October **30, 1878**, at **2:30** o'clock, LIZZIE, daughter of John and Mary Dietz, aged eight years and two months.

FLEISHMAN—On Wednesday, November **1, 1878**, at **11:30** A. M., CHAS. S. FLEISHMAN, son of S. C. and Mamie Fleishman, aged ten months.

McCORMICK—Thursday, October **31**, at **1:10** P. M., WALTER, infant son of W. L. and Annie A. McCormick, aged eleven months and twelve days.

SCANDRETT—On Wednesday, October **30, 1878**, THOMAS SCANDRETT, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

HUBBARD—On Thursday, October **31, 1878** at **1:15** o'clock P. M., NELLIE MARY HUBBARD in the **20**th year of her age.

DILLON—On Thursday, October **31, 1878**, Mrs BRIDGET DILLON in the **87**th year of her age.

HACKETT—At Summit, Cambria county, Pa., on Monday night, November **4, 1878**, Rev. JOHN HACKETT, pastor of St. Aloysius' Church.

STRENGTHEN your voice and remove Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price **25** cents per bottle.

Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32⅝	32¾	2,557
Reading	13⅜	13½	3,684
P., Titus. & Buf.	5¼	5⅝	300
Lehigh Valley	37¼	37½	21
U. Cos. of N. J.	128	128½	.....
Cen. T.	39¾	40	.....
Allegheny V'y T. 3os	107	108	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	90½	91½	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Gold weak at 100¼. Carrying rates 1½@3½ per cent. Governments firm and higher. Railroad strong at better prices; Toledo & Wabash seconds advanced 5 per cent. The feature in State bonds was an advance of 5 per cent. in South Carolina 6s.

The stock market early in the day exhibited much strength and prices advanced ¼@½ per cent. with the exception of Wabash, which declined from 23⅝ to 22 The break in this stock subsequently had an unfavorable influence on the general list which reacted from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. During the afternoon the entire market became strong again with Northwest and Union Pacific leading an upward movement. Northwestern shares were the feature of the market, a brisk purchasing movement being developed under which preferred sold up from 74¼ to 75½, and Common from 42½ to 42⅞. Wabash recovered to 22¾.

Transactions aggregated 118,000 shares, of which 8,400 were Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore, 9,500 Wabash, 19,000 Northwest common, 22,000 preferred, 3,000 St. Paul, 5,500 Lackawanna, 8,000 Union Pacific and 7,000 Western Union.

Close—Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer's disbursements and Customs receipts not given. Clearings, $10,000,000. Sterling Exchange —Bankers' bills 481; sight exchange on New York 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	108½	5-20s,'65, new.	103⅜
5-20s,'67	106¼	5-20s,'68	108½
New 5s	105⅜	New 4½s	104¼
New 4 per cts.	100	10-40s	107
10-40s, coups.	107	Currency 6s	213½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	27½	Tennessee new	24
Virginia new.	22	Virginia old	22
Missouri 6s	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	97½	C. C. C. & I.	313¼
Quicksilver	11	N. J. Central	29
Do preferred.	30½	Rock Island	116½
Pacific Mail	15⅜	St. Paul	31⅝
Mariposa	2½	Do preferred.	67
Do preferred.	23⅝	Wabash	22¾
Adams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	98
Fargo Ex.	98	Terre Haute	1⅝
American Ex.	48½	Do preferred.	4
U. S. Ex.	47½	O. & M.	7¼
N. Y. Central	111¼	Del. & Lack.	50½
Erie	19⅝	C. & A.	80
Do preferred.	32½	Do preferred.	103
Harlem	138	A. & P. Tel.	29¼
Mich. Central	69¼	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	123	H. & St. Joe.	14⅜
Union Pacific	68⅝	B. & Q.	112⅝
Lake Shore	68⅝	Central Pacific	106¾
Ill. Central	79¼	Union	106¾
P. & C.	83	Land Grants	105½
N. W. C.	52¾	Sinking Fund	101½
Do preferred.	73		

Foreign Market.

LONDON.

LONDON, November 7.—Consols, for money 94 9-16; account 94¾. Illinois Central 81; Pennsylvania Central, 34¼; Reading, 13½; Erie, 20½; do. preferred, 32½; 5-20s of '67, 108⅝; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107¾; 4½s, 106⅝. Tallow 39s 5d. Refined petroleum 7¼@7⅝s.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 6.—Rentes, 112f 7½c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, September 6.—Refined petroleum, 22½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 7.—Cotton in moderate inquiry at 5 11-16@6⅜; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 300 bales; American 5,000 bales.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, November 5.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Active progress has been made with sowing, and in some earlier districts wheat is beginning to show. These, however, are exceptions, as it will probably be another fortnight before the bulk of the wheat will have been sown. English wheat has been marketed more sparingly both in London and provincial exchange. A healthy tone has predominated, although to the present time, without any effect on prices. Solid samples shown have been better, but a large proportion of offerings consisted of damp, discolored or sprouting lots, which naturally were only saleable at ruinous prices. Indeed, farmers' deliveries throughout the kingdom fully testify the fact that the wheat crop has suffered enormously from deterioration, consequent on the damp condition in which it was gathered. The imports of foreign wheat into London were fair. Except for the action of America, we should probably have seen better prices, but shipments have been so large and the movement so tidewater so active that neither lightly, badly conditioned the home crop nor good Continental demand have been able to combat the depression.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 5, 1878.

This was another quiet day among produce and commission merchants, transactions being below the average. The status of the market can be seen under the several departments given below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The demand for butter is very light for all grades. The receipts are heavy with no outlet, the retailers being supplied by the hucksters from near by counties. Fresh eggs are scarce and wanted. Some limed or packed are coming in but are slow sale. Cheese is in good demand for mild, late August and September makes. Live chickens are in demand. Receipts of apples are large and the demand light. The demand for potatoes is good. Sweet potatoes have advanced under diminished receipts. Choice Jerseys in large barrels are in good demand at quotations. Receipts of cider have been immense and the demand seems to have dropped off considerably. Beans are scarce and wanted. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices. Receipts of vinegar are largely in excess of the demand.

APPLES—Choice, $1 50@1 75; cooking, $1 25@1 50; small and inferior, 75c@$1.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gal 25@30c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium $1 80@1 90; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 12@14c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 5@8c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 9@9½c, jobbing; 8¼@9c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 00@4 50 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, per bbl, $10 00.

DRIED PEAS—$1 30@1 40 per bush.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 21@22c ₱ dozen; pickled, 15@16c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 16@18c; strained, 10c; New York State in neat 25-lbof 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic, 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, 90c@$1 00 per bush; chestnuts, $3 25@3 50 per bush.

ONIONS—$1 50@1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store, 65@70c; prime peach blows 75@80. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Southern, $1 50@2 00; Baltimores $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Young chickens, 30@35c per pair; ducks, 40@45c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 25@4 50. timothy, $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover-seed, $4 50@5 00; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market we do not note much change in wheat. There is only an average business doing. Owing to the advance in the west higher prices are predicted here. There are only moderate receipts of corn but the demand is not active. Oats are in larger supply and the demand is improving. The flour market is fairly active at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 93@95c; medium red winter 87@92c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pa. 44@45c; high mixed, 42@43c; ear, prime yellow, 45@46c; mixed, 42@44c; new shelled 35@37c; new ear 37@40c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75c@$1; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—54@57c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra, $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis, $5 75@7 25; fancy patents, $7 25@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 75; buckwheat, $2 50@2 75 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $12 00@13 00; seconds do., $13 00@14 00; middlings white $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $17 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market continues fairly active at unchanged prices. The provision market is lifeless with prices weak and tending downward.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @ c	Good molasses	30c
Prime Rio	18 @ c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	17 @ c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16 @ c	Standard A	9¾@
Java	25½@27½c	Off. A	8¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. white C	8⅝@
Rio in papr's	20 @ c	Ref Yellows	7¾@ 8½c
Rio in bulk	17 @19½c	Molasses do	7 @ 7¼c
Java in pap'rs	29 @30 c	Cut loaf	10½@ 10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed	@10½c
Teas.		Powdered	@10½c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Granulated	@ 9¾c
Gunpowder	36c@1 00	N. O. Molasses	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Choice	45@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Prime	40@ c
Oolong	28c@ 80	Good	35@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	30@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Choice Carolina	7¾	Blue India, ₱ box	$3 35
Prime "	7	Irina soap, ₱ box	3 85
Rangoon "	6¾c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 50
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	5 75
Gloss	8¼@8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ bx	5 25
Cornstarch	8¼@8¾c	Extra olive do	8 00
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	6 00
Cloves	45@ c	California, ₱ box	4 00
Allspice	18@20 c	Soda.	
Cassia	28@32 c	Bi-carb in kgs	3¾@4 c
Nutmegs	@ 90c	Do as'ted pap's	5½c
Pepper	15@16 c	Do as'ted ¼ cts	6 c
Syrups.		Sol soda in kegs	3 c
Choice maple fl'rd	40c	Candles.	
Prime "	35c	Star, full weight	13 c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Stearine	10¼@ c
		Mould	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, s. c, 18lbs up	7¼	Do. short cut	45
Do 14 to 18 lbs do	8¼	Pcs. in bbl	9 00
Do extra 10 to 14 lbs	8½	Lard, p. t. in tierces	6¼
Shoulders, s. c.	5¾	Refined for summer use in tierces	6¼
Breakfast bon	7¾	¼ do hf bbls	7
Dried beef	9¾@10	do bkts	7¼
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	4½	" in 2-lb pails	8¾
B. short sides, do.	6¾	" 5-lb "	8¾
B. clear sides, do.	6	" 10-lb "	8¾
Mess pork	8 00	Ham sausage	7¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 6, 1878.

Crude was somewhat firmer to-day and the market advanced some. Refined remains dull.

CRUDE.

United, 89½@90c; shipment, $1 10.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9c; New York, 9¼c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 8¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 08; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, Nobember 6.—Market opened at 87½c bid.

OIL CITY, November 6.—Market steady at 88¾c bid.

PARKERS, November 6.—Market firmer at 89¾c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—NOVEMBER 6.—Metals—Manufactured copper in moderate demand. Ingot Lake $15 75. Pig iron dull and nominal. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—cut $2 15; clinch $4 25@5 25. Wool dull, domestic fleece 28@42c. Leather quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet and steady at 9¾@9¾c; futures firm. Flour in fair demand; receipts, 28,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 25@3 65; common to good $3 85@3 95; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; good to choice $4 00@4 50; extra Ohio $3 90@5 00; St. Louis $3 60@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 90@8 25. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 256,000 bushels; rejected spring 78@82c; ungraded 85@90c; No. 3 spring 90c; No. 2 spring 98c; ungraded red $1 00@1 07; No. 2 do. $1 06@1 06¼; No. 1 do. $1 06¾@1 07; ungraded amber $1 02@1 06¾; No. 2 amber western $1 04@1 05; ungraded white $1 06@1 09½; No. 1 do sales 32,000 bushels at $1 09; extra do. sales 8,000 bushels at $1 10½@1 11. Rye quiet; western 59c. Barley dull. Malt nominally unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 228,000 bushels; ungraded 44½@47c; steamer 46¼c; No. 2 do 46⅜@47½c; white western 51c. Oats—demand active; receipts 52,000 bushels; No. 3 28½c; do white 29¼@30c; No. 2, 29¼@30c; do, 31@31½c; No. 1 30¼@31c; do, white 33@33½c; western mixed 33@33½c; white western 29@38c. Hay steady steady and and unchanged. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; refining fair to good 7⅝@7¾c. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer, United 87½@90c; crude 5¼c; refined 9¼. Tallow dull and unchanged. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Turpentine steady at 28@29c. Eggs steady; western 23½@24c. Pork depressed at $7 65@8 25. Beef—demand fair and market firm. Cutmeats steady; western long clear 5c; short clear 5¼c. Lard in buyers favor; prime steam $6 17½. Butter steady; western 6@26c. Cheese quiet at 5½@9c. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 6.—Cotton quiet at 9c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a fair demand; red and white 85@92c; receipts 6,550 bushels; shipments, 3,200 bushels. Corn steady at 36@37c. Oats 20@24c. Rye dull and drooping at 48½@49c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork quiet; jobbing $7 25@7 50. Lard steady with a good demand; steam $5 80 cash and November; kettle nominal. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower; holders are anxious to realize at $2 50, $3 75, $4 00@$4 12½. Boxed meats in fair demand; sales, shoulders $3 00 seller November; $2 87½@3 00 seller December long and short clear; $4 25 seller November and December. Bacon dull and prices a shade lower at $3 25, $4 50, $4 50, $4 75@4 87½. Whisky quiet and weak at $1 06. Butter easier but not quotably lower. Linseed oil quiet at 54@55c.

Milwaukee—NOVEMBER 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; opened and declined ¾c, and closed firm: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 03, No. 1 Milwaukee 94¼c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 82¾c; November 82¾c; December, 84¼c; January, 85¼c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 72½c; No. 4, 46½c; rejected 57c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 33¾@33c. Oats dull; No. 2, 19c. Rye quiet and fairly active: No. 1, 44½c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring cash and December, 92½c. Provisions easier and inactive. Mess pork, old, $7 75; new, $8 15. Lard—Prime steam, $5 80. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4c. Receipts—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 184,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 barrels; wheat, 117,000 bushels.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 6.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 red winter 88c cash; 89c December; No. 2 Chicago spring 81¾c cash; November 82⅞@83c; December 83¾@84⅜c; January, No. 3 do 71½@72c; rejected 59c. Corn active, but lower at 32⅝c cash; 32¾c December; rejected 30¾c. Oats steady with a fair demand at 19c cash; 19¾c December; 19½@19¾c January; rejected 16c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and firm at 91c. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; $6 60@6 70 cash; $6 55@6 60 November, $6 70@6 72½c December; $8 00 January. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates, $5 72½@5 75 cash; $5 77½@5 80 December; $5 87½@5 90 January. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 33,000 barrels; wheat, 360,000 bushels; corn, 388,000 bushels; oats, 101,700 bushels; rye, 67,000 bushels; barley, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 26,000 barrels; wheat, 109,500 bushels; corn, 215,000 bushels; oats, 84,000 bushels; rye, 390 bushels; barley, 52,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat steady; amber Michigan 93¾c; November 93¾c January 94c; No. 2 red winter spot 94½c asked; 94½c bid; sales November at 94c; December, 93¾c; No. 3 red 91c; western amber 93½c; No. 2 Canal red 93¾c; rejected 80c. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia—NOVEMBER 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Rye flour $3 12½@3 25. Wheat easy; No. 2 red $1 03¾@1 04; amber $1 03@1 06; white $1 06@1 08; No. 2 Chicago 95c. Corn quiet; yellow 49@50c; mixed 47c. Oats firmer: white western 24@27c; western mixed 26@26c. Rye easy; western 54c. Provisions dull, weak and lower. Pork $8 00@8 25. Beef—India mess $18 50. Hams—Smoked 9@10c; pickled 6¾@7¾c; green 5¼@5¾c. Lard easy; prime steam, $6 75@6 25. Butter dull; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extras, 18@20c; Western Reserve, 15@17c. Eggs firm and unchanged. Cheese dull; western 7½@8¼c. Petroleum easy; refined 8¾c; crude 7¾c. Whisky nom-inally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, 4,900 bushels.

Toledo—NOVEMBER 6.—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash 92½c; No. 1 white Michigan, 94½c; extra white Michigan 98c; amber Michigan, spot, 94¼c; November 94c; December 93¾c; No. 3 red 90¼c; western amber 94c. Corn dull; high mixed 37¼c; No. 2 37c asked; 36½c bid; new 34c; rejected 35¾@36c; new, 33c damaged new 31c. Oats dull; No. 2 21¼c; white 23¼c. Clover dull; choice $4 00; prime $3 92½. Receipts—Wheat, 51,000 bushels; corn, 9,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 oats, 1,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat stronger at 81¾@81¾c November; 83¼c asked December. Corn easier and declined ¼c. Oats firmer and advanced ¼c. Pork firmer and advanced 2½c. Lard firmer but not quotably higher.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Business remains quiet with commission houses and the jobbing trade is light. Cotton goods sluggish prices fairly steady with agents' Prints moving slowly and ginghams dull. Worsted coatings moderately active.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1878.

CATTLE.

Since our last report the receipts of cattle have been light. This together with favorable reports from other markets had the effect somewhat stimulating trade and the market ruled more active than for some time past. The average prices obtained by dealers are as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs beeves	$4 50@4 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs beeves	4 00@4 25
Common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do	3 50@3 75
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	2 75@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts of sheep were moderate and the market slow. Prices were not so firm as last week, though there was no material change.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was quite heavy, and the market dull, buyers not being willing to pay the prices asked. The average quality of the offerings was not so good as last week. Philadelphias may be quoted at $3 00@3 20, and Yorkers at $2 75@2 85

New York—NOVEMBER 6.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 2770 head. Market brisk and firm at a further advance equal to ¼c; native steers, common to prime, 7½c dress 55 lbs to 10c dress 57 lbs; Texas and Colorado steers 7¼@8¼c dress 55. Exporters took 400 head.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,900 head. Market quiet at 3½@5¼c for sheep; 4½@5¼c for lambs; general sales at 4¾@4½c for sheep; 4¾@5c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts, 12,100 head. Sales of live slow at $3 15@3 30 per 100 lbs.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 6.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head. Market dull and lower; choice heavy $3 00@3 15; light, $2 85@3 95; mixed packing $2 70@3 00.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 930 head; market firm; natives $3 50@4 70; feeders and stockers $2 60@3 10; cows $2 00@2 70; steers $2 80@3 30; western easy at $2 50@3 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 420 head. Market lower at $2 70@5 00.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 6. — Hogs dull and lower; common $2 25@2 50; light $2 65@2 80; packing $2 60@2 75; butchers' $2 80@2 85; receipts, 10,141 head; shipments, 2,084 head.

EDWIN BOOTH IS RHEUMATISM. — Edwin Booth suffers terribly sometimes from rheumatism, and if he were not one of the most actable of mortals would, doubtless, indulge in vigorous Anglo Saxon expletives. He takes refuge, however, in a well-smoked corn-cob pipe when the attack is on him, using no other medical treatment than a preparation originally tested by his brother-in-law, J. H. Magbaigie. This affords him almost instant relief, and in place of swearing in profanity when the rheumatism nips him, he calls for Glues' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, which he buys by the gallon.

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